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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Steel Starts Its Own Rise

Spain Holds Treason Trials

Soviet Shots Save Machines

Herriot and Simon Talk Debts

Tammany Strikes for Walker

THE United States Steel Corporation announces a definite and important pick-up in the steel business—because U. S. Steel will spend $5,000,000 of its own money to initiate the picking up. The finance committee votes to spend the money in replacing and improving equipment in its plants in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Pennsylvania. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, in justifying the expenditures, says sentiment has greatly improved within and without the steel industry and that a certain welcome wave is about to break over the country—a wave of large-scale buying.

¶ Spain moves swiftly to the grim business of trying the leaders in its recent fiasco revolution. Gen. Jose Sanjurjo and three other chieftains are to face charges of treason at Madrid. Shock police are called from Barcelona and elsewhere to quell any disturbance by partisans. The defense is being severely criticized for its methods of attempting to arouse public sentiment. Many feel sympathy for General Sanjurjo, the ringleader, because he was a cat's-paw of the aristocrats—They started him on a daring campaign and gave him none of the pledged daring support.

¶ President Hoover indicates the program when 100 business leaders meet with him on Aug. 26. Avoiding general discussions, he will ask them to study further application of credit to industry and farming and also the spreading of employment. The President and Secretary of the Treasury Mills will make addresses, then Secretary of Commerce Chapin will clarify the new enabling laws. Mr. Chapin was picked by Mr. Hoover for a great undertaking—as the active executive in planning the big work, then working the big plan.

¶ Soviet Russia establishes a class of capital offenses against industry. A man who wrecks a thresher by throwing in a steel hook is sentenced to be shot, as are two men who derail a train, and others who show violence against a collective farm. There is no great inconsistency in this. The Soviet banishes a god with a Russian name meaning gold and regarded as synonymous with financial tyranny, and bows down to its mighty industrial undertaking as supreme. A gold god or an iron one—well, possibly the Soviet is making more fumbling progress than might seem.

¶ French Premier Herriot plans to spend the week-end in the Channel Islands, off Brittany. He merely wishes to see where his hero Victor Hugo lived as an exile, yet he will be the guest of Sir John Simon. They will talk only as friends on a holiday, yet they will discuss war debts to the United States. They will merely express their individual views, yet they do hope to form a Franco-British collaboration. All of which is merely the diplomatic way of going about things. If hopes work out, the statesmen may move the world; if hopes do not—Well, who ever dreamed they would?

¶ Albany, N. Y., witnesses dramatic scenes as Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt inquires deeply into the financial transactions of Mayor James J. Walker of New York City in the ouster hearing. The adroitness of the Mayor and his counsel fail before the relentless probing of the Governor, who is declared to have shown an unsuspected ability in the handling of this case. Frequent exclamations of his amazement are seen by some as foreshadowing his eventual ruling. Tammany grows restive, fights back—It launches a primary war against the Governor's up-state supporters.

¶ Roger W. Babson, American statistician, tells the Halifax (N. S.) Board of Trade that business conditions will be back to normal by 1934. A decided turn may come at any time, but car loadings and building permits do not yet justify recent rises in the stock market. The cyclical slump can be permanently eliminated only by a moral awakening. What Mr. Babson means is that people generally will have to give up one of their persistent fallacies—the dear delusion that they ever did or ever can get something for nothing.

¶ Europe and America see university students take to salt water with oar and sail in a way the world has hardly known in centuries. Five Italian students of the University of Pavia row down the Rhine in a racing shell, across the North Sea, and up the Thames to Oxford, carrying a message from rector to chancellor. Six Princeton students sail the 54-foot ketch Stortebeker from Marblehead, Mass., to Tangier in about 40 days. And by their very denials these students prove what wonder chaps they are. They will not accept classification with the serious Norsemen and Christopher Columbus—because they do their stuff merely for fun.

Greenland's Flowers Bloom And Seed in a Hurry to Escape Clutch of Oncoming Winter

Forbidding Look of Basaltic Coast Softens as Gorgeous Carpets of Scentless Flowers Cover Rim of Frans Josef Fjord

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the third of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we lay beset in the ice, with the low lying Greenland coast in view, we decided to take a walk over the floe which stretched all about us for miles and apparently held our ship in a relentless grip.

Donning our warmest clothes, which we soon found we didn't need at all, we clambered over the side of the vessel and started out. At first the ice was smooth, looking more like snow than ice, but affording very good walking, not the least slippery But soon we came to enormous hummocks which we had to go around; and of every possible shape, some like mountain peaks, some like great white rolls of absorbent cotton and some like gigantic cairns. One might walk miles and never find two of these alike in the bright clear blue sky with the thermometer at 40 in the shade. We grew delightfully warm with this exercise.

Then the captain decided to try dynamite, so we all hurried back to the ship to see the explosion.

The vessel is hooked to a huge ice floe. There is open water near shore. The men will drag one of the small boats across the ice so that we can really set our feet on the shore of Greenland. Our old Vesle-Kari is the first boat to get in this season. The captain is pleased. He has been forcing her to the limit, for the Norwegians are eager to beat the Danes to this land they are claiming for their own and Lauge Koch and his boat are held up between us and open water.

We all went ashore about 11 o'clock and walked along the coast

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STATE CONTROL OF BILLBOARD LAWS UPHELD

Report to Massachusetts Supreme Court Made by Special Master

The six-year fight to restrict the activities of billboard interests in Massachusetts and thus set a precedent for the nation on the constitutionality of such regulations advanced another step toward culmination, today, when a 93-page supplemental report was filed with the State Supreme Judicial Court by Mr. Frank H. Stewart, special master.

In this report, Mr. Stewart stands firmly on the findings of his original report filed with the court a year ago in favor of further billboard restrictions, but recommitted on the complaint of billboard interests that the report did not cover vital phases of the issue. In brief, the report upholds the amendment to the state law, authorized in 1924, which gives cities and towns the right to further restrict the placing of outdoor advertising on private land.

In the event that the Supreme Court hands down a constitutionality decision, it is expected that billboard interests will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The case has been pending in Massachusetts since 1918 when billboard interests launched a campaign against an amendment to the state constitution which held that "advertising on public highways and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law." In 1920, a second law gave the Department of Public Works authority to regulate billboards and four years later another amendment authorized cities and towns to restrict billboard advertising.

A temporary injunction obtained by billboard interests held up the operation of this law and brought the present voluminous report of the master, which upholds the State.

In his six-year study, during which the master heard 235 witnesses and typed more than 1000 pages of evidence, Mr. Stewart found that "billboards near public parks in some measure affect adversely the public welfare and in sections of natural beauty or of historic interest injuriously affect the benefits derived therefrom, the enjoyment of the public and the economic value thereof to the Commonwealth and its citizens." The supplemental report in no way disturbs these findings.

As to traffic hazards, today's report holds that the billboards tend to increase the dangers of the highways, particularly when placed at or near curves and intersections of streets or near underpasses, bridges or railroad crossings. The master also found that in administering the rules, the Department of Public Works has acted "without whim or caprice."

In the case of an automobile advertisement on Beacon Hill, the master explained that the refusal of the permit rested solely upon the grounds of "taste and fitness." Its location, he said, tended to detract from the public's "enjoyment and relaxation" afforded by Boston Common.

TAMMANY PUTS WEIGHT AGAINST ROOSEVELT MEN

Governor Continues to Handle Walker Case Without Gloves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24—The cloud that first appeared in the relations between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Tammany Hall, when the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee to inquire into affairs in New York City got the Roosevelt stamp of approval a year and half ago, hangs heavy over the executive chamber today as the hearing before the Governor on the ouster charges begins its tenth day.

Tammany has, to all political intents and purposes, declared war on the Governor by launching a fight against his supporters.

Meanwhile, as the hearing proceeds before him, the Governor's exclamations of astonishment are frequent over the "extraordinary" practices of business men who figure prominently in the Mayor's financial affairs, and he yesterday again rebuked Mr. John J. Curtin, the Mayor's counsel, as obstructive to the proceedings.

The Republican "plot" story was still to be unfolded today by Mayor James J. Walker in his defense of the ouster charges, and the prospect of night sessions to speed the conclusion of the hearing was definitely forecast by the Governor as the Mayor's attorney got a second morning's recess in executive chamber proceedings today to finish his brief for State Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley in the Mayor's contest of the Governor's jurisdiction in his case. Justice Staley ordered Mr. Curtin, for the Mayor, and Mr. Henry Epstein, deputy assistant attorney-general, for the Governor, to submit their briefs in the case to him today.

Five Uphold Walker

Five of the witnesses who testified yesterday, including Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and a member of the Mayor's board of taxicab control, and four independent taxicab fleet operators, were in further substantiation of the Mayor's denial that he sought to set up a taxicab monopoly in New York City.

Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee inquiring into the Walker Mayoralty and upon whose 15 "conclusions" regarding

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THINGS PRESENT

You will find Mr. Abbot in a delightfully satiric vein today. His "Watching the World Go By" appears Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on the Editorial page.

And while you are on the back page don't miss the Letters to the Monitor. Thoughtful letters of this type from our readers are welcomed.

Those who believe that the cool head and the warm heart must go together will find comfort in the "Friendship Path in Business" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Haven't you heard Mrs. —— speak of "that perfectly adorable hat"? Show her today's Word a Day.

AND THINGS TO COME

Expect more plain talk from Professor Carver tomorrow as he replies to the question: Is Mayor Walker wet or dry? The "Prohibition Facts" should prove indispensable to dry organizations during the campaign.

Thursday brings you the Young Folks' page and the weekly feature "Scouting the World Around."

ECONOMISTS SEE ROUGH TRAIL FOR BRITISH POLICY

Think Ottawa Trade Pact Will Defeat Own Aims or Fall Far Short

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24—British imperial economic preference, just cast into accepted policy at Ottawa, either will defeat its own aims or fall far short of them, in the opinion of several economists at the Institute of Politics here.

Prof. John H. Williams of Harcard University and Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, gave "outsider" views at the first of two general conferences presided over by Dean Percy F. Corbett of McGill University.

Whatever harmful effects accrue to American industry from the Ottawa preferences will proceed directly from the Smoot-Hawley tariff—an "act of folly"—Professor Williams declared. When that measure was still in Congress, Canada left no question that it would retaliate if it was adopted. Canadian leadership in carrying the Empire into a system of preferences

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Business Turns to Learning For Truth of Trend of Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Three hundred university and college presidents and professors have been asked to give the public their opinion of what is wrong with business and how it shall be placed on its feet.

Letters sent out from the National League of Commission Merchants, with headquarters here and offices located in Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tampa, Atlanta, Richmond and Philadelphia, put these questions:

"Nationally where are we going? Where should we go? If we are off the road leading to a desirable civic and social future, how are we to get back to the right road?"

Expressing dissatisfaction with the leadership provided by "practical politicians," the league declares its intention of bringing into action a new force of thinkers. It believes that logically it may turn to recognized educational leadership, appealing there for an authoritative interpretation of economic trends.

Such outstanding educators as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president, Princeton; Dr. Louis D. Coffman, president, University of Minnesota; Dr. Alexander Gruthven, president, University of Michigan; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president, University of California; Dr. George W. Rightmire, president, Ohio State University, have been asked to join in promoting a new realism in the United States dealing with facts rather than political fictions.

The league proposes to make available to the public through the press all replies received on such questions as, for instance:

"Which trends since the World War do you believe to be the most disquieting?

"Does hope for permanently improved industrial conditions rest in governmental or some form of private action?

"What is likely to be the political and social effect of governmental subsidies to large groups of citizens such as tariffs, pensions, reconstruction loans to banks, railroads and farmers?

"Would legitimate business be in any stronger position if the purely speculative gambling activities were eliminated?

"Have we too much or not enough government interference in business?

"Has individualism failed as a vital force in the development of this country along desirable lines? If so, what is to take its place?"

The sole purpose of obtaining ideas of leading educators, the league says, is to promote a more serious public interest in the pending national election, not that one party may be favored above another, but that voters everywhere may approach the election with some thought as to their responsibility as citizens of the United States rather than as adherents of a political party.

United States Steel, Seeing Recovery, Plans to Spend $5,000,000 on Plants

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—New developments that foreshadow a resumption of normal activities in many basic industries are being discussed in financial circles here today following an announcement that the United States Steel Corporation will spend $5,000,000 for replacements and improvements at several of its plants.

Reports that a strong buying wave would soon be apparent in industry were circulated in the stock market yesterday and seemed to be confirmed by the forging ahead of three groups of stocks: industrials, rails and utilities. Although the United States Steel Corporation's announcement was not made until after the stock market closed, transactions on the exchange showed decided optimism as to the immediate future of industry in this country. Commodities also went generally higher, reflecting the effect of important eastern buying.

In some banking circles, it was reported that the feeling of confidence was due to a general impression that the visit to this country of Mr. Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, was for the purpose of effecting means of stabilizing the world economic situation. The object of his visit was said in several high banking quarters to concern plans seeking close coöperation of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve System in an effort to stabilize world commodity prices.

The Bank for International Settlements also was mentioned in this connection. Another report in authoritative circles was that Mr. Norman was seeking an agreement on the question of stabilizing the price of silver as a prelude to the world economic conference scheduled for October in London.

The announcement of the United States Steel Corporation was made by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, following a meeting of the finance committee. The $5,000,000 authorized for replacement and improvement of equipment will be used, Mr. Taylor said, at the corporation's plants in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Pennsylvania, "in pursuance of the policy of rehabilitation."

Mr. Taylor added that sentiment had greatly improved within and without the steel industry and he expressed the view that buying on a large scale throughout the country "cannot be long delayed."

Mr. Taylor revealed that the United States Steel Corporation had provided more than $3,000,000 for direct relief to its personnel during the 21 months ended July 1, 1932.

Tribal Rites Reach Back Into Dim Past

Both Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANS OF SOUTHWEST CELEBRATE

Top—Zuni Indian Water Carriers in Intertribal Ceremonial, Gallup, N. M. Bottom—Taos Indians in Preparation for Their Tribal Performance of the Hoop Dance.

Gallup Gives Warm Greeting To Indian Tribes of Southwest

New Mexican City for Three Days Belongs to Red Men at Regular Intertribal Ceremonial With Arts and Crafts Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALLUP, N. M., Aug. 24—For the eleventh time, all of the Indian tribes of the southwest gathered here today in a three-day intertribal ceremonial. Navajo, Ute, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Apache, Taos, San Juan, Zia, Cochiti and many others are competing in dances, games, races and in arts and crafts exhibits.

About 7000 of these native red men, women and children poured into Gallup; for this is the Indians' own show and the white friends who make possible this yearly intertribal meeting are careful to see that it remains so. No one other than an Indian takes part in any of the ceremonials, games or exhibits.

This annual display of their individual and tribal activities and productions has the definite effect of improving their arts and crafts and of perpetuating the most beautiful and sacred of their ancient ceremonials.

Many of the ceremonial dances that are given at this celebration mark the first time that such dances have ever been performed away from the intimacy of the Indians' own reservation and own tribe. Magnificent costumes—made so by a wealth of jewelry, feathers, beads, skins and unique and colorful headdresses—add to the beauty and brilliance of the pageantry.

The 10,000 spectators at this ceremonial sat the first night of the ceremonial on the grandstand listening to the low sound of tomtoms when suddenly the lights went out leaving only eight huge fires to light the activities of the dancers. Soon, out of the edge of the darkness, came the answering drum beats of all the assembled tribes, and the entrance march and dance of these first Americans began.

The competitive sports of the afternoon were in sharp contrast to the seriousness of the evening ceremonials.

The arts and crafts exhibit is an important part of this intertribal ceremonial at Gallup. Here the finest of the rugs, silver jewelry, baskets, bead work and pottery made by the Indians is exhibited and cash prizes awarded. The money value of the arts exhibited is estimated to be more than $1,000,000.

Three Airplanes On Way to Europe Delayed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Aug. 24—Three airplanes, which yesterday set out from various points in the United States for flights across the Atlantic Ocean, today were held up, two of them probably until tomorrow, and one indefinitely.

Mr. Clyde Lee and Mr. John Bochkon, flying from Barre, Vt., to Oslo, Norway, landed here at 7:20 a. m., E. S. T., today, having been forced down by fog at Burgeo, on the south coast, last night. They were to continue today but were advised to delay their start until tomorrow and help Mr. Thor Solberg and Mr. Carl Petersen, who also were attempting a flight to Oslo, but who crashed last night at Darby's Harbor, Placentia Bay, about 50 miles from Harbor Grace. Neither was injured but the plane was wrecked.

The other plane, that of Lieut.-Col. George Hutchinson and family, who were on their way from New York to England, landed last night at Saint John, N. B., reports received here today indicate.

CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 24 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German flier, and his three companions, on a projected round-the-world flight, landed here last night.

Whisky Flood Ready If U. S. Goes Wet

BELFAST, Ire., Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Austin T. Boyd, director of an Irish distillery, left Belfast today for New York to make plans for selling whisky in America if prohibition is repealed.

"We are confident that the United States is going wet after the presidential election," he said. "My firm enjoyed a large business in the United States before prohibition. We hope to resume that trade and I am taking time by the forelock. Already we have received many trade inquiries from Americans."

CHINA RATIFIES AMERICAN PACT OF ARBITRATION

Japanese Halt Advance Into Jehol, Governor of Province Reports

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24—The Nanking Government has ratified the Sino-American arbitration treaty, providing for arbitration of all differences. Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Foreign Minister, declared that the ratification reinforces Sino-American friendship.

Gen. Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, reported that the Japanese have halted the Jehol invasion, apparently waiting for more favorable weather. Japanese troops are remaining inside the Province, holding Nanking. General Tang reports that his troops destroyed the Chaoyang Railway, preventing further advances without repairs.

While Nanking expects a large-scale Japanese campaign, officials admit they are militarily and financially unable to assist in the resistance.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24 (AP)—Japanese soldiers in steel helmets have appeared again in the streets of Hongkew, the northern section of Shanghai which still bears the scars of last year's fighting.

The naval guard has been increased because of intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott. Today Japanese headquarters issued a statement assuring the large Japanese colony of Hongkew that "every precaution will be taken to insure the safety of Japanese residents against the harmful mischief of unruly elements."

Attacks by Guerrillas Renewed in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 24—There has been considerable fighting overnight in Manchuria. A band of 100 guerrillas attacked the Toachiatun station of the South Manchuria Railway, 40 kilometers from Changchun, and killed some of the guards and a Japanese policeman's wife before being repulsed. Seventeen bullets struck a passing Dairen-Changchun passenger train.

Headquarters of the Kwantung army at Mukden announced that four noncommissioned officers were wounded battling a large guerrilla band near Chingyuan, 45 miles northeast of Mukden. The guerrillas left several trench mortars and munitions. It is also announced that a Japanese column Sunday routed 500 guerrillas east of Chingyuan, killing upward of 200. One Japanese was killed and four wounded.

Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto reached Fusan in Korea today en route to Mukden. He conferred at length with Lieutenant-General Matsui, who is the army's chief representative to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. General Matsui then continued his trip to Tokyo.

Prohibition Facts

By Dr. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

33 — Is Tammany Wet or Dry?

DOESN'T that strike you as a funny question? Everybody knows that Tammany and every similar organization is wet—openly, blatantly wet. If any corrupt political machine anywhere should turn out to be dry, that would be news.

Is Tammany wet because it thinks that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would curb its power? Hardly. Tammany knows what it wants and why. It doesn't espouse causes for the purpose of decreasing its own power and its opportunities for graft.

Of course there are many sincere wets who do not like Tammany. Nevertheless, they are working with Tammany on this issue. Unless Tammany is so stupid as not to know its own interests, these sincere wets are, unknowingly, working for as well as with Tammany.

EMPIRE TRADE PACTS LEAVE DOORS OPEN

Ottawa Conference Defers Attempt to Raise Prices Until World Parley

MANY CONCESSIONS MADE BY DOMINIONS

British Proviso Protects Home Consumer Against High Food Schedules

By W. Y. ELLIOTT

Author of "The New British Empire"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 24—Ottawa as a Conference of Empire has ended. But the effects of the Ottawa Conference can hardly begin to be judged accurately until the Parliaments of the Nations of the British Commonwealth have acted to implement the 12 separate pacts that have been reached. The working of a system of preferences with so many features left to be settled by practice make present estimates as to the future effects on world trade highly speculative.

Several things seem, even at this date, to be fairly certain to result from the arduous and sometimes rather strained committee work that has been going on for just a month in the Canadian Parliament Buildings. One is that Ottawa has left the larger issues of the conference, notably that of joint action within the Empire toward monetary control of commodity prices, to wait upon the outcome of the larger World Economic Conference that is to meet in London in the late autumn.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech to the conference committee on currency, which has now been made public, showed that the British Government was in no mood to anticipate action on the part of the other great financial powers by attempting to raise commodity prices simply in terms of sterling. His government thought that a rise in world prices was desirable. But the effect on sterling as a banking currency had, he clearly indicated, also to be considered, particularly if sterling prices alone were involved.

Many Causes in Recession

Mr. Chamberlain agreed with Sir Henry Strakosch in finding many causes, including monetary policy, as responsible for the world recession. He intimated without irony that he could therefore not accept Sir Henry's logic in finding in monetary policy, particularly British monetary policy alone, an adequate remedy. Speaking with all the weight of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain showed that the United Kingdom felt that the problem of controlling production within the Dominions must be faced before Great Britain could undertake to save Dominion producers by raising sterling prices above world levels. His agreement with Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, and with Mr. N. C. Havenga of South Africa on the necessity of the gold standard as the ultimate "yard stick" of world currencies was highly significant.

A preoccupation with world price levels, entirely natural in the world's greatest import market for basic commodities, shows also in the safeguards which have been included by the mother country in all the seven individual pacts that she has concluded with the rest of the governments represented at Ottawa, with the natural exception of the Irish Free State. A significant article, substantially like Article 4 of the agreement with Canada, occurs in each of them.

"It is agreed that the duty on either wheat in grain, copper, zinc, or lead as provided in this agreement may be removed if at any time Empire producers of wheat, etc., respectively, are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom consumers."

Britain's Canny Provisio

British ministers are too afraid of the charge of handing over the worker's household budget in England to the Canadian Wheat Pool, or of delivering over the manufacturer to combinations of Canadian producers in the other fields mentioned not to insert this canny proviso. It may cause trouble later for those who have to administer it, because of the difficult problems that determinations of "world prices" will cause.

Indeed, there are not lacking complaints from Canadian sources even now that the tax on foreign commodities at this time will depress world prices and so render the preference to Empire wheat, etc., illusory. The effect of a preference of 2s. a quarter on wheat and of 2d. a pound on copper, for instance, will probably have the primary effect of diverting more of these commodities from the Empire into the United Kingdom market, and at the same time of forcing the producers who formerly sold in that market to seek other outlets.

The effect of this may well be to force down world prices to still lower levels. Indeed if the closing up of tariff systems should be extended to a continental European block, it might become difficult to find what was a world price!

This possible dislocation of trade, if it really is effected by the preferences and quotas contemplated, will further complicate the already difficult problem of international payments. If Canadian trade is diverted

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DRY FORCES SEE DIFFERENTLY ON HOOVER'S STAND

Dr. Poling Renews Faith and Support, Methodist Board Rejects It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—While Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, in a statement today expressed faith in President Hoover's determination to meet the prohibition issue constructively and urged his reëlection, Mr. Deets Pickett, secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, described Mr. Hoover's utterances on prohibition as "bitterly disappointing," and advised law supporters to direct all their energies to the election of congressmen who will vote to retain the Eighteenth Amendment.

This difference of view in dry ranks as to the part to be taken in the campaign was reflected even in Dr. Poling's own organization, but the vote to support Mr. Hoover overwhelmed the wishes of those who wanted to take part only in local campaigns. Of 211 members of the executive committee replying to a query sent out by Dr. Poling after the President's acceptance speech, 192 voted to work actively for Mr. Hoover.

The chief news feature of Dr. Poling's statement today was a copy of correspondence he has had with President Hoover since the speech of acceptance, in which the Allied Forces pledged their support and Mr. Hoover expanded his views on moral issues in the campaign. In part, Dr. Poling's statement said:

"I March With You"

"On Aug. 15 I sent the following telegram to President Hoover:

"'Your speech of acceptance is a document of statesmanship. It is clear-cut and courageous. I disagree with some of your conclusions, but believe your reëlection will safeguard the gains made under the Eighteenth Amendment, will defeat naked repeal, will preserve the principle of federal control of a national problem and will be a long step toward answering one of the nation's gravest social questions.

"'You have restated for us the great fact of American government which is at once a federal government and a government of sovereign states, a representative government whose life principle is majority rule. Here lie values that transcend a single issue and the preservation of which will advance the interest of every worthy cause. I march with you.'

"Dated Aug. 22, President Hoover made reply. His letter contains the following sentences which I have requested the privilege of releasing:

"'There are many moral and spiritual problems before us, to which you have given so many years of devoted service.

Strive for National Ideals

"'We are on common ground in a desire to rid this civilization of the evils of the liquor traffic. We may not all agree on method, as I have come to the belief that we must, through constructive and not destructive changes, revive the energies of the states to deal with the new evils, with federal constitutional guarantees against the return of the old evils.

"'We must drive steadily toward disarmament and world peace. We must fight for economic recovery, not only for its material values, but we must secure from this period a revaluation of the purposes of life and shift our drift from materialism to the higher note of individual and and national ideals.

"'We must awaken a sense of national consciousness of the purpose of life itself. We must contend every moment for the wider development of free men and women through the one road to that end, that is, loyalty to a century and a half of our own American inspirations.'"

Commenting on the President's letter today, Dr. Poling said: "It is Mr. Hoover's determination to meet our great issue constructively. His frankness in making his own conviction clear, his commitment to preserve all gains and to strive after the correction of all abuses, his restatement of the functioning of our government and his unswerving loyalty to that high end in human betterment which is our only objective, give added courage for the fight ahead."

The Methodist Stand

Instead of indorsing President Hoover, the Methodist board today termed the President's utterances in his acceptance speech "in keeping with the cries of hoodlums who filled the galleries at the Chicago Stadium." They were, it said, "bitterly disappointing" to both Democratic and Republican drys, who supported him in 1928 "with utter devotion."

Mr. Pickett, spokesman for the board, praised "the honesty and courage" of Vice-President Curtis in supporting the Eighteenth Amendment in his acceptance and labeled him "the only candidate to whom commendation can be given."

The board declared that prohibitionists "do not regard as constructive any proposal to impose upon the country a system of selective secession from the Federal Constitution."

Its advice to voters was as follows:

"The supporters of the law throughout the land will be well advised if they direct all their energies to the election of dry congressmen, and if they begin now with determined purpose to prepare the defeat of this great monied conspiracy when the issue definitely confronts them."

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN MOTOR INSURANCE

Compulsory automobile insurance rates for Massachusetts are expected to show no material changes when they are announced by Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, sometime within the next few days. This was intimated at the State House following a conference held between Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Brown, yesterday.

As all reports from towns and cities upon which the rates are based have not yet been entered at the insurance offices, the figures cannot be accurately gauged, but on the basis of those already in, it is predicted that the changes, where they take place, will be only slight. In some instances the trend will be downward. The usual time for announcing the rates is about Sept. 1.

RAIL BENEFIT GROUP OPENS CONVENTION

Approximately 80 delegates from all parts of the United States gathered yesterday at the Hotel Bradford for the forty-second annual convention of the Railway Mail Benefit Association. This group represents the insurance organization of the Railway Mail Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Business sessions which will be held today and tomorrow will include the adoption of several changes in the constitution of the organization and the election of officers The business of the convention has to do entirely with the details of the insurance business of the organization.

POST OFFICE BID ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — The McDee Company of New Haven, Conn., has received the contract for constructing the new post office at Rockland, Mass. The company bid $71,500. It has 360 calendar days in which to complete the work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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1929 Tudor	$100
1929 Sport Coupe	$145
1929 Roadster	$110
1928 Ford Coupe	$90
1928 Tudor	$35
Repossessed Sport Coupe	$79
Model T Sedan (has been in storage)	$45

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A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Limited Trade Parley Decried

* * *

Europeans Argue for Full Examination Of Every Phase of Economic Situation

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

While hopeful of real results from the proposed World Economic Conference, many Europeans are beginning to challenge the wisdom of excluding this and that essential subject from the consideration of the delegates.

They find it strange, when the need is for a sincere and thorough examination of the causes of the crisis and the frank search for a remedy, that in advance certain pertinent matters are tabooed. Surely, it is argued, the time has come to face the facts, and not to agree that facts which are disagreeable to particular countries shall be ignored.

At present it is held that although war debts and tariffs may indeed have a vital bearing on economic conditions, the world's statesmen shall somehow contrive to discuss economic problems, and find economic solutions, without referring to them.

Oh, no we never mention them,
Their name is never heard!

* * *

It may be perfectly true that the structure of trade, which shows signs of collapse, has weak foundations, or that girders are cracked, but in ascertaining the causes of the trouble, and in searching for a means of consolidating the edifice, it must be understood that nobody shall speak of foundations or girders, and that we shall confine our attention to the possibility of applying a little extra plaster and a new coat of paint.

Apparently some distinction is being made between a debate on the general idea of tariffs and the incidence and rates of tariffs; and while the former may be academically admitted, the latter is regarded as the individual concern of the countries and therefore outside the scope of the conference. But it is obvious that incidence and rates have a considerable importance; and although it may not be the business of the conference to lay down what it is reasonable for any country to do, nothing will be accomplished if we remain in the realm of the abstract. Some kind of concrete results are necessary.

* * *

It is clear that what the world wants is a free and open review of all of the conditions; and to affirm that various matters (and those of the greatest interest) must be barred is to condemn the conference to sterility. It would be fatuous to draw up a scale of the determining factors before the conference meets, and it may well be that too much stress has been laid in certain quarters on tariffs and debts; but it would be equally fatuous, and probably more harmful, to assume before the conference opens that these are negligible elements and must be brushed aside.

It is far too late to try to avoid a number of topics merely because they are difficult. If the conference is to be regarded as a polite assembly, engaged in pleasant conversation, and anxious to consider the feelings of all its members, it will be ridiculously inept. The proper reticences of a drawing-room are unsuitable in a serious council chamber. Artificial rules of international etiquette are singularly inapplicable to the gravity of the situation.

The fact is that trade has fallen by 50 per cent in a few years, and something like 30,000,000 persons are unemployed; the fact is that the industrial system, with its exchanges, its currencies, and its credits, is in a period of transition and of transformation.

* * *

Either we are prepared to see what international accords can be reached, or we are not ready to reach international accords. Either we are persuaded that an objective and impartial study of the problem is due, or we are determined to proceed empirically on independent lines. In the first case there should be a conference with full scope. In the second case there should be no conference at all. A conference characterized by deliberate omissions cannot reach sound conclusions.

This is the criticism that is being made in European circles which have a genuine knowledge of the matters at issue. The view is making headway that piecemeal consideration of what is in reality a single object will be unproductive of good, and that the à priori rejection of fundamental items from the agenda will not take us along the road to recovery.

My own purpose is merely to present this European view as it has found expression on this side, and to make it clear that an "atmosphere of taboos" is deeply deprecated. There are, of course, many politicians who still think any kind of a conference is better than none, but there are many others who hold that no conference is better than a conference which is hopelessly handicapped before it begins.

Tammany Puts Ban On Roosevelt Men

(Continued from Page 1)

the Mayor the removal charges are based, alleges that the regulatory law under which the taxicab board was formed was desired by Mr. J. A. Sisto, who was heavily interested in the Parmelee Taxicab Company and from whom the Mayor received a $20,500 bond gift prior to the formation of the board.

The matter of the Mayor's "safe at home" in which he kept the $246,000 proceeds from the stock venture which Mr. Paul Block set up for him without investment by the Mayor to help out his income at the suggestion of Mr. Block's son, Billy, who was concerned lest the Mayor's salary was insufficient, was given close scrutiny by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

Governor Bars Quibbling

"I don't think I care to hear anything more along that line, counsel," interrupted the Governor.

Mr. Curtin persisted.

"Now, I don't think we need clutter the record any more," Mr. Roosevelt said emphatically. "Every 10 or 15 minutes you bring up some point simply to create atmosphere, and I don't care to hear anything further along that line during the present course of the inquiry. I want that perfectly clearly understood by you."

Thus ended an attempt by Mr. Block to question the veracity of Judge Seabury in declaring in the face of the latter's denial that he had seen a $7500 check important to the part which the fugitive Russell T. Sherwood played in the Mayor's financial affairs, at the inquiry counsel's offices.

This check was made out to the "unnamed person" and reference to it constituted one of the dramatic high lights of the day. The defense attempted to place the responsibility for the publication in facsimile of this check in a New York tabloid.

This was denied by Judge Seabury, who declared that this important canceled voucher was the only one missing from the subpœnaed files of S. W. Baruch & Company, who handled the Walker-Block joint account.

Two boom-day stories evoked the Governor's amazement during the session. Mr. Block contributed one of these when he told how he had sunk $140,000 in a 50 per cent interest in a company promoted by State Senator John A. Hastings without going to the trouble of inquiring who his associates in the venture were. This was the company that obtained the approval of a board of transportation engineers on a sample of synthetic tile for sale to subway contractors.

Got Out to Relieve Mayor

As soon as he found out about the tile for subway negotiations, Mr. Block asserted, he insisted on the project stopping right there because of his friendship for the Mayor, who might be embarrassed by the negotiations. The tile was never manufactured, and indeed the company never manufactured anything, he said.

He was interested in the tile, he said, because he thought it might do for the swimming pool on his country place. He had sunk $140,000 in the company before he heard that Senator Hastings had an interest in it, he said, although in cross examination Judge Seabury showed that his stock certificate had been signed by the Senator.

The Governor then questioned Mr. Block on his joint account with Mayor Walker which brought the latter such handsome profits. Mr. Block was restless under the Governor's close queries, but throughout his testimony he stoutly defended the friendly disinterestedness of his relations with the Mayor, declaring that he got nothing and expected nothing for the $246,000 which the Mayor described as a "beneficence" and which came from the Block-Walker trading account.

Mr. Samuel Ungerleider, head of a brokerage house now in liquidation and associated with Mr. Sisto in taxicab financing, gave the Governor the second exposition of the open-handed ways of the Mayor's friends in boom times. He told how Mr. Sherwood was guaranteed against losses in his stock dealings with the Ungerleider firm by an oral agreement which he said was called a "put" in Wall Street and which he admitted had cost his house $21,000 in the Sherwood instance.

"Mr. Ungerleider," the Governor asked, "do you mean to tell me that that is the usual practice among stock exchange houses in the city of New York?"

"That is not the usual practice, but I say it often happens that you get a 'put'—a verbal 'put,'" Mr. Ungerleider insisted.

Difficult Trail Seen For British Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

is a direct execution of this warning, in his opinion.

But Professor Williams is doubtful about any far-reaching effects from the Ottawa accords. He explains that the two types of commodities produced by the Dominions that are causing most acute economic problems for them are unsuited to preferential treatment.

The first class in which the Dominions have a great surplus, such as wheat, demands an outlet greater than Britain can offer, he said. The second is the class in which the Dominions produce too little to meet British needs. In both cases, preferences will not remove the necessity for the Dominions to find markets outside the Empire, he added.

Just here Professor Williams scents trouble. Other nations will undoubtedly take measures of protection or retaliation, so that the British Dominions, he said, will find themselves cut off in one direction, while gaining some advantages in Britain. Which, he asks, will overbalance the other. Eventually he expects benefits to be more than annulled.

Professor von Beckerath noted that on the industrial side the Ottawa preferences will make temporary difficulties for German exporters. But he follows the line of reasoning advanced by Professor Williams, that retaliation by other nations will eventually restore affairs on a new level—unnecessarily high and restrictive.

Dennison Plan Opposed

Differences of opinion developed among economists and others over the proposal for a national economic planning council, advanced yesterday by Mr. Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer of Framingham, Mass.

Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University concluded his series of round tables on planning with support for the plan today. He urged appointment of a national economic commission, "to study and recommend necessary measures required for the country."

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics scarcely preserved the amenities of criticism in his warning that the plan is a "business man's short-cut to economic stability." It is absurd to suppose that six to nine men can be found with sufficient acumen to reach definitive decisions on questions that have puzzled economists for decades, he asserted.

Putting Theory to Practice

Mr. Dennison countered that a lack of practical business methods and a superabundance of theory has been the difficulty. He favors application to national planning of methods worked out in his business laboratory. There, pure theory is modified in the interests of making it meet human conditions, he explained.

Dr. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, noted that Mr. Dennison's plan leaned heavily toward industrial problems and questioned whether that was a broad enough scheme. Until legal and political stability is more in evidence, he felt the economic plan could not advance far.

With a practical business man's method of taking the step in sight instead of waiting for something bigger to occur, Mr. Dennison replied that economic planning is enough by itself for one council, and that economic results would further political stability.

While the German economist was finding the plan too limited in scope, Dr. Harry A. Garfield drew on his experience as fuel administrator during the World War to question whether a single council could carry through the immense task of national planning. How, he asked, could the broad economic program outlined by Mr. Dennison be guided by one small council?

Says It Would Be Practical

Mr. Dennison pointed out that his proposal is tentative as to subject matter and long-term in character. The council would be guided in its selection of projects and recommendations for action by practical considerations. It would aim to do a little and do it well, trusting to cumulative achievements for covering its broad field.

Naval officers at the round table agreed that the plan offers a means of applying methods in the economic field that have proved valuable in the navy. They warned against the difficulty, however, of obtaining action amid conflicting currents of governmental agencies.

Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register, Boston, appealed at Professor Gay's round table for development of a socialized civilization that will wipe out the present spectacle of want amid piled-up treasure and goods. The basic concepts of capitalism—production for private gain, competition and individualism in industry—need drastic revision, he said, if social revolution is to be prevented in the near future.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert (request program), People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge; Miss Corinne Paine, soloist; also group singing; Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:
Marche and Procession of Bacchus Delibes
From Ballet Sylvia
Aria, Il est douce, Il est Bon Massenet
From Herodiade
Tone Poem, Virginia Haydn-Wood
Sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor Donizetti
Victor Herbert Favorites Herbert
Overture, 1812 Tchaikovsky
Intermission
Excerpts from La Giaconda Ponchielli
Studio Singers
Violoncello recital by Mr. Paulo M. Gruppe, Moorland Playhouse, Bass Rocks, Gloucester, 8:45.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Liebeskommando," film, at 1:18, 3:20, 5:22, 7:24, 9:26 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Sailors of the Sky," 3; museum activities and league games, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings from Charles Livingston Bull.
Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.
Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight.
Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers in north portion tonight; slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight.
New Hampshire and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.
Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in central portion tonight.
Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east and southeast winds over south portion and moderate west over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	78	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	66	96	Nantucket	68	70
Boston	68	74	New Orleans	80	82
Buffalo	72	82	New York	70	82
Calgary	66	70	Norfolk, Va.	76	82
Charleston	74	82	North Platte	62	92
Chicago	66	86	Philadelphia	70	88
Cincinnati	64	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	100
Denver	74	92	Pittsburgh	68	88
Eastport, Me.	60	74	Portland, Me.	66	74
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	64	86
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	72	86
7p.m. Aug. 23	76		St. Paul	72	90
Helena, Mont.	48	72	Salt Lake City	64	90
Huron, S. D.	70	94	San Francisco	58	80
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	84
Kansas City	74	92	Seattle	58	72
Key West	74	90	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	62	88	Washington	72	88
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	76	90
Miami, Fla.	74	88	Williston, N.D.	60	80

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 24.
B—Maximum Aug. 23.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 5:53 p. m., Thursday 6:33 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.2 feet, 7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:01 p. m.

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Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

MAINE
Dexter: Park Theater, 4 p. m., Aug. 28.
Stonington: Stonington Opera House, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.

MASSACHUSETTS
Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Laconia: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.
Portsmouth: Portsmouth Theater, Chestnut Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.

RHODE ISLAND
Newport: Rogers High School, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 28.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Lucy I. Roberts, Dover, N. H.
Miss Belle M. Felker, Dover, N. H.
Clinton C. White, Stockport, Ohio.
Mrs. Maude Southall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruby H. Foster, Portland, Maine.
Barbara Foster, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Eva W. Murtey, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Aurel M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Helen B. Carney, Chicago, Ill.
Ralph J. Carney, Chicago, Ill.
Frank S. Bush, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred W. Swain, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Good, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Robert Day, New York, N. Y.
Robert Day, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter Rowlands, Needham, Mass.
Walter Rowlands, Needham, Mass.
A. B. Schwarzkopf Jr., Norfolk, Va.
William F. Reeb, Cleveland, Ohio.
William Reeb, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Beatrice B. Hopeman, Park Ridge, Ill.
Martin V. Hopeman, Park Ridge, Ill.

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Taxpayers' League talk.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Fish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Art talk.
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 George Brigandi, violinist.
7:15 Philco Word Building Contest.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network program: Joe Rines's Orchestra; Blue Diamonds; Tessie the Typist; female trio and soloist.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Countess Albani; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; Bob Emery.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press."
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Yankee Dandies.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Movie Preview.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Talk; baseball schedule; piano.
12:45 p. m.—String ensemble.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin, songs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"Kentucky, Ky.," songs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, popular programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society talk.
3:15 p. m.—LaForge Berumen musicals.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:45 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Chicago, Fenway Park, reported by Fred Hoey.

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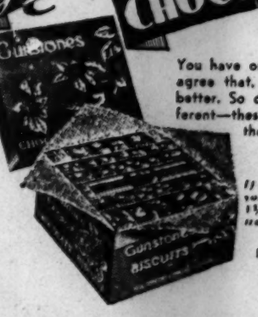

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MAINE TOWN OPENS DOORS OF ITS OLD HOUSES

Wiscasset, Once an Important Port, Had Many Beautiful Homes

By HARLAN TROTT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 24 — Hospitable old Wiscasset polished up the doorknocker and welcomed in the public today. Nearly a score of families are keeping "open house" today and tomorrow. It has become an annual event and summer visitors for miles around this Sheepscot village make a day of it when the latchstring is thrust out for the benefit of the public library fund and the maintenance of its old trees.

Ships no longer swing to anchor in the harbor which was once the biggest port east of Boston. Commerce gradually dwindled with the Embargo and the War of 1812. Wharves have crumbled away, but otherwise Wiscasset still seems to fit the description of an early writer who noted in his journal in 1796, 30 years after the shire town of Lincoln County became a corporate locality that Wiscasset is "a place of much trade and navigation. It has eight or ten majestic houses, and many very decent, and of the common two-story size."

Many traditions have grown up around the High Street mansion of Mr. Joseph Wood. It has not been occupied this year, but it was thrown open today. Its ornamented exterior offers a fine study of Colonial architecture. It is believed to have been designed by Mr. Nicholas Codd of Boston, who designed the Judge Kavanagh house at Damariscotta Mills.

Seventeen Fireplaces

In board, shaded Maine Street is the house built in 1795 for Mr. Francis Cook, collector of customs. Mr. and Mrs. Parker E. Marean of Chicago now own the house. Seventeen open fireplaces lent cheer and comfort to its spacious rooms in winter. Even better fortified against the cold was the Sortwell house which stands at the crest of the steep slope in Maine Street. It is said that one servant was kept busy all winter supplying wood for the hearths of the house built for Capt. Willian Nickels. The house is now owned by Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell and occupied by Mrs. Sortwell and her daughter, Miss Frances Sortwell, who has done much to preserve many of the old Wiscasset homes.

The front door is famous for its graceful fanlight, and the beauty of the carved ornamentation on the entire front elevation makes it one of the most famous Colonial homes in America. The house was built in 1807 and two years were spent in finishing the woodwork of the front hall.

Wiscasset's one-time importance as a port of commerce is emphasized in the history of its old houses. Among those which are open for inspection more than two-thirds were built by sea captains or ship owners and shipping merchants.

The low, vine-hidden house in Maine Street, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. B. Nash was built in 1784 by Capt. Richard Tucker in Water Street and moved to its present location before 1792.

Directly opposite the Sortwell house in Maine Street is the square, four-chimnied home of Mrs. Charles L. Macurda which Henry Hodge built for his son, a master mariner, in 1795. In Washington Street, facing the Common is the house built by Joseph Swett in 1805 and soon afterward owned by Capt. John Johnston, master of the ship Stirling. James Fenimore Cooper got his early sea training in the Stirling and visited Captain Johnston in this old Wiscasset mansion.

On the eastern side of the Common stands a rambling, low-roofed house known as "lilac cottage." The exact date it was built is not recorded but in 1789, Benjamin Colby is known to have conveyed the land "with the House thereon standing" to John Adams, mariner. The Sortwells now own the house.

High Street houses built for seafarers include the house now owned by Mrs. Cora M. Groves, erected by Capt. Patrick Lennox in 1844; the Tucker-White house, built by Capt. Richard Hawley Tucker in 1834, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Richmond L. White, and the home now owned by Mrs. Walter G. Chase, built as a double house by Henry Clark and Capt. George H. Wood and later occupied by Capt. Jonathan E. Scott.

One of the most unusual Wiscasset mansions is that owned by the descendants of Capt. Richard Holbrook Tucker, known as "Castle Tucker." It was erected in 1807 for Judge Silas Lee, and is believed to have been designed after an old house in Scotland. It is a three-story brick house, with a spacious ell. There are two rounded wings, extending two stories, and on the front is an ornamented, glazed piazza, rising the full three stories and facing across a rolling sweep of meadow to the broad harbor and distant hills.

Directly across from Castle Tucker in High Street is the three-story Abiel Wood house, now owned by heirs of Erastus Foote, a descendant of Wiscasset's distinguished colonial leader. At the other end of High Street stands what is popularly known as the Governor Smith house, a graceful two-story brick-ender. It was built by Judge Lee in 1792, and occupied by him until he built what is now Castle Tucker.

Greenland's Flowers Bloom in a Hurry

(Continued from Page 1)

from Cape Hold-With-Hope—happily named, I wonder by what stout-hearted adventurer, maybe Hendrik Hudson?—toward a deep valley finding quantities of exquisite wild flowers, delicate alpines in the springy, boggy soil where many small dark-brown streams ran, all edged with mosses of every color from mustard yellow to richest henna through every shade of green. Twenty-five different varieties were found on a walk of about two miles.

The turf is extraordinarily deep and springy and feels like a Scottish moor to your feet, willow and dwarf birch the nearest approach to trees, and they never grow higher than 15 or 16 inches. Rising behind and always cropping out, no matter how thick the moss or turf, is the ever-present rock of Greenland, now gray, now yellow, now purple or red rivaling the Grand Canyon in color.

Returning to the beach and our boat, we found a delicious lunch awaiting us, hot "maggi," corned beef and biscuits and canned pears. A nap after lunch on the warm sand, for after 17 days at sea, we were not exactly in walking trim—and our first walk in Greenland was over.

My diary reads:

"We invariably found the same flowers, no matter what the exposure was or the elevation, until the all-too-short blooming season is over and the air is filled with the delicate fluff of the willow, the winged seeds of fertility floating over these forbidding wastes, to find a welcoming spot where they may seek refuge through the stern winter, and wait for nature to perform once more her wondrous miracle of spring.

Plants Go Overboard

"Later we found a seedum on Imer Island that grew in no other locality. I planted this and some other hardy varieties in a can hoping to get them at least as far as England. They all grew nicely, but on the way home some especially rough weather caused an awful smash in the dining saloon, where my little garden grew, and they were thrown overboard by mistake with the remains of pickles, jam, biscuits and crockery.

* * *

"Myggbucta, Cape Franklin, July 19.

"Myg means midge in Norwegian. Myggbucta means Mosquito Bay—and aptly named, for the mosquitoes were so large and voracious we had to wear our mosquito veils which made us look like a lot of South African explorers. Had a fine walk to headland at entrance to bay, found many lovely wild flowers, including tiny dwarf rhododendron with rich rose-colored flowers."

"Musk-ox Fjord, July 21.

"Went ashore and after a walk along the gently sloping hills that border this narrow fjord sat down to rest among the heathlike ground cover. It was soft and warm, and the perfume of wild flowers, cassiope, pyrola and dwarf birch, made the air sweet. Bees buzzed about me lazily, the sun shone on sapphire fjord, purple mountains and distant snow-capped peaks. The mosquitoes failed to find me.

Blooming in a Hurry

"One of the men at Hollesbu Hytte said the long winter counterbalances the swift, stirring summer—even the flowers seem in a hurry to bloom and just as much of a hurry to seed. And surely the scientific expeditions who come up here have to hurry to get as much as possible done in the short time they have.

"July 24.

"After lunch the Captain sailed as close as possible to the great Waltershausen Glacier. We climbed the steep cliffs at the side of this marvelous glacier and found soft turf dotted with wild flowers—all those little intimate flowering plants so characteristic of the arctic in July—yet within a few yards of that really formidable mass."

"Reinbuctu (Reindeer), July 28.

"This a. m. all went ashore. Tried to paint a close-up of some of these lovely flowers, the Iceland poppy with its glorious color, like gamboge yellow and the epilobium, with its pink-purple. Both sketches bad—water colors would have been a better medium. Was entranced at that clear yellow of the poppy against the clear blue of the northern skies. The sky as clear as in California, but softened by so much green that it lacks the brazen hardness of the California sky.

Slumber in the Sand

"Near Nordenskiald's Glacier, July 31.

"We—that is five of us—did sleep out after all on the beach and while it was better than our cabins it was not so nice a place as we had had before—too sandy.

"Then went in the whale-boat to a point as near the glacier as we could get—wonderful growth, grasses 15 to 18 inches high, all the flowers luxuriant and with long stems. Longed for color plates for camera. Against beautiful warm gray rocks grew clumps of bluebells (canipanula) and Iceland poppies, their delicate drooping heads bowing and swaying as if in gracious welcome to us.

"At one point on the steep, almost black cliff overhanging the fjord, the colors of the flowers were reflected in clear icy water—marvelous to see! Blue of campanula reflected in the green-blue of the bay.

"We wondered which of the gentle wild flowers was the loveliest. We named the epilobium—a sort of fireweed—as the flower of Greenland, for it was everywhere, great masses of it, on hillsides, covering rocky slopes or stretching out to the waters of the fjords; often covering great stretches of delta—a glowing, glorious mass of indescribable pink, rose or vermilion, purple or wine red—as you will.

"No Greenland picture is complete without its arctic flower gardens—all scentless, for not a breath of perfume does one yield, but a joy to the eye and a delight to dwell upon—in retrospect.

"For a description of the Greenland bog garden, whose beauty captured us in an otherwise forbidding and austere stretch of country, I have borrowed a leaf or two from our botanist's notebook, to whom I am also indebted for the botanical names of the plants mentioned. Without his knowledge and assistance much delight in what we saw would have been lost. The fact that our botanist also happens to be my husband only adds to the pleasure I have in acknowledging my debt.

From the Botanist's Diary

"Reinbuctu Bay, July 29.

"Have joined W. M—, who sits sketching a natural rock garden, close to the fjord's edge. In the midst of it a small stream tumbles over worn gray boulders. The stream issues from below a large rock, over which clambers vaccinium, dryas and cassiope with a boss of brilliant pink silene acaulis wedged under its base.

"A complete absence of insect life, neither butterfly, fly nor bee—

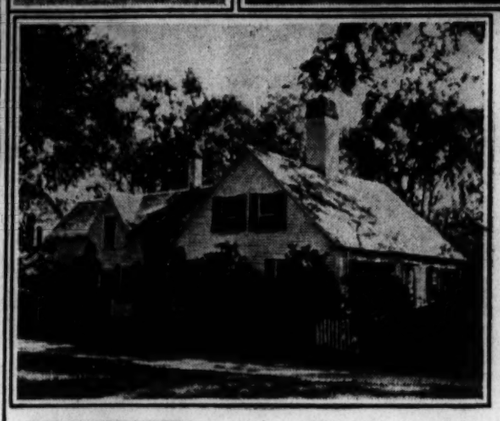
"The flowers described continue to edge the stream almost to the tide level of the beach of large gray boulders.

"The fjord still as a lake and on it icebergs innumerable, of all shapes and sizes.

"As I return to the ship not 100 yards distant and along the beach, I cross a stream but little larger, though deeply cute by same recent freshet.

"On either hand epilobium and poppies, both white and yellow, 10 to 12 inches high, giving the principal color with a sprinkling of white cerastium, polyganum and a few bunches of yellow potentilla while closer to the stream white draba, saxifrage and a few clumps of brilliant yellow lascarella."

Memorials of Era of Maritime Supremacy



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

OLD HOMES IN WISCASSET, ME. Top Row, Left to Right—High Street Mansion Projected by Mr. Abiel Wood in 1811. Construction Halted by War of 1812. Completed for Occupancy in 1824. Now Owned by Heirs of Mr. Erastus Foote, Descendant of Abiel Wood. Castle Tucker, Built by Judge Silas Lee in 1807. Famous for its "Flying Staircase." Lower Row, Left to Right—Doorway of Mr. and Mrs. Henry v. B. Nash's Cottage in Maine Street. Built by Capt. Richard Tucker in 1784. Lilac Cottage, Dating Back to the American Revolution. The House Stands on the Eastern Side of the Common and the Land It Occupies Is Believed to Have Been Gained by Squatters' Rights.

REVERE BANK BILL FILED BY MULDOON

A bill in equity against directors of the Revere Trust Company, to recover a loss alleged to be due to mismanagement, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Judicial Court by Mr. Frederick W. Muldoon, acting for Mr. Arthur Guy, State Commissioner of Banks. The loss is said to have come through bad loans and investments and amounts to about $500,000.

The bill charges that but slight attention was paid by some of the directors to the bank's affairs and that "they were at all times ignorant of its affairs, business and condition." Furthermore, it is alleged that they permitted the bank's funds to be used in real estate speculations of its own and of its customers and in carrying on unprofitable businesses.

Poison Liquor Assessments Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24—Assessments totaling $22,000 have just been made by Mr. George H. Mirick, an attorney appointed as an auditor by the Superior Court, in favor of two Worcester men as damages for injuries incurred from drinking poisoned liquor in 1930.

With the submission of the auditor's decision, the Superior Court has now to determine whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages as assessed by the court's auditor. The plaintiffs in the case are Joseph Croteau and Harry J. LeBuff. Should the court decide in favor of the plaintiffs, Mr. LeBuff would get $15,000 and Mr. Croteau $7000.

The defendants are Rebecca Kaplan, Max Gordon, Sarah Gordon and Samuel H. Ninman. According to Mr. Mirick's findings, Mr. Ninman sold and bottled Jamaica ginger but not with the full knowledge that it would be sold as a beverage. The Jamaica ginger was found to have contained phosphate which caused the plaintiffs permanent injuries. Mr. Croteau drank a bottle of the poisoned liquor which he bought at Mrs. Kaplan's store.

COMMODITIES FINANCE CORP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Mortimer Buckner, chairman of the New York Trust Company and president of the New York Clearing House Association, has been elected president of the newly organized Commodities Finance Corporation. Harry E. Ward, president of Irving Trust Company, has been elected vice-president.

National Grange Backs Economy League's Plans

The National Grange — 800,000 farmers strong—indorses the National Economy League because it has a program for reorganization of the government so efficiency and economy will be secured, Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the grange, said last night at the Engineers' Club of Boston.

Mr. Taber declared that the farmer can only bow his head and take the storm of taxes he cannot escape, because his property is tangible, fixed and exposed. Also the former lacks adequate organization to pass on the tax to the consumer as does business, Mr. Taber continued.

Asserting that real estate taxes are crushing and that state and federal taxes severely hamper the farmer, Mr. Taber said the reorganization of government is a crying need. With Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the league, he censured overlapping jurisdictions and called for reductions in governmental costs. The releasing of the taxpayers' dollars from the maws of unproductive service would, he declared, stimulate employment.

He said he saw several indications of brighter business skies, with higher hog and livestock prices tearing the clouds away. Were agricultural commodity prices to advance 50 per cent from their present level, the nation would round the corner onto Prosperity Street, he added.

Admiral Byrd declared the farmer is the backbone of the nation and should have his taxes reduced. The league would work toward this objective, he said.

Room Size Oriental Rugs

AT

AUCTION

For account of a very reputable dealer

TOMORROW, AUGUST 25, at 10:30 A. M.

These Rugs represent a consignment turned over to us by a very reputable dealer, who is discontinuing business and desires to liquidate immediately. The consignment represents a very large stock of room size rugs, which will be sold at public auction tomorrow, August 25, at 10:30 A. M., for cash only. This is a real opportunity for those who can make use of room size rugs.

(Sizes approximately 5x10, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 10x17, 10x20, 11x18, 12x20, 14x23)

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--the Big-button and-cape frock in krinkled crepe

$16.75

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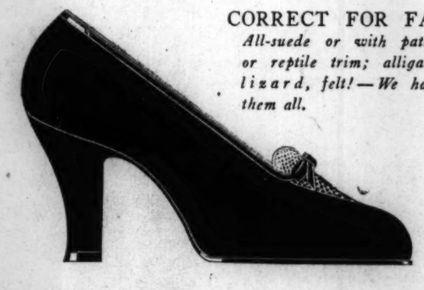
MISSES' MODERATE PRICE DRESSES SECOND FLOOR MAIN STORE

Off with the OLD On with the New!



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All-suede or with patent or reptile trim; alligator lizard, felt!—We have them all.

OUR FALL SHOES ARE HERE

Last month we held a Sale in which thousands of Thayer McNeil shoes were sold. Many of these were marked way below cost. But we were determined to clean house, so that we could present to our customers this Fall *nothing but the latest styles and materials*. Already our new Fall shoes are here. And we're enthusiastic. Never have we had more variety, cleverer styles, or lower prices.

The shoe sketched here, priced at but $10.75, is typical of the values we have to offer. It's of suede with a lizard insert, and patent collar and bow. Select it in black or brown.

Our Fall Price Range Begins at $8.50

THAYER McNEIL

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BOSTON

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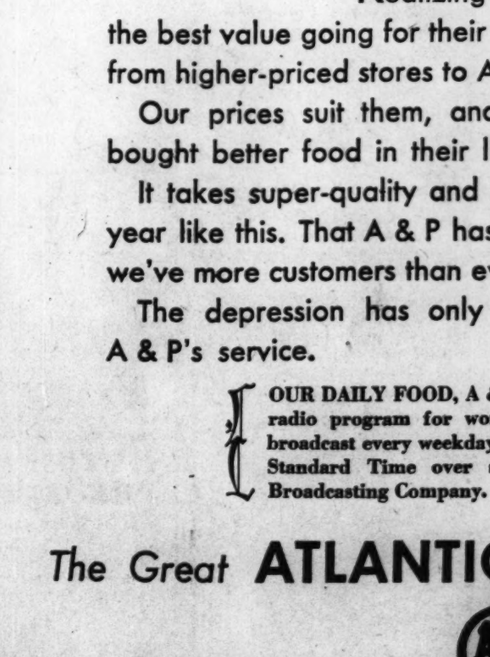

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Our prices suit them, and they find that they've never bought better food in their lives.

It takes super-quality and super-savings to stand out in a year like this. That A & P has both is proved by the fact that we've more customers than ever before.

The depression has only increased public demand for A & P's service.

OUR DAILY FOOD, A & P's entertaining, helpful radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every weekday morning at 9:30 Eastern Standard Time over stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

JOHN LEHMAN MEDAL WINNER

Scores a Record 137 for 36 Holes in Western Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 24—With a record 137 for 36 holes, John E. Lehman of Olympia Fields Country Club, former champion, won the medal play crown of the thirty-third annual tournament for the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association at the Rockford Country Club here yesterday. Lehman, champion of the Intercollegiate "Big Ten" Conference a few years ago and 1930 winner of the western amateur, shot a par 71 on the first day, and yesterday dragged in a 66 card.

Richard B. Martin of the Sunset Valley A. C. blazed the trail for Lehman by preceding him with a 68. This gave Martin, also a former "Big Ten" champion and now Chicago district title holder, a total of 68-72—140 for second honors.

Harry Eichelberger of Los Angeles, whose 70 led the first day's qualifying session, faded away to a tie for tenth, taking 78 strokes yesterday for a total of 148. Charles H. Seaver of Stanford University kept the Pacific coast in the pasture, however, by bringing in one of a trio of 70 cards, making his total 143. This tied for third with George Dawson of Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Other shooters of 70 in yesterday's round were John L. Banks of La Grange, Ill., and Joel Shepperd of Kalamazoo, Mich. It took a total of 152 or better to qualify. Nine of these played off for the last two places and the winners were Bengt Sjostorm and A. J. Helm, a couple of local boys.

Donald K. Moe of Portland, Ore., the title defender, who was not required to qualify, was drawn to face Charles E. Evans Jr. of Chicago, eight times former champion, in the first round of match play today at 18 holes. If Moe survives this, he will meet in the afternoon one of a pair of Iowans, A. M. Bartlett of Ottumwa or Robert M. McCrary of Des Moines.

The leading half of the field follows:

Player	City			Tot.
John E. Lehman	Chicago	71	66	137
Richard B. Martin	Chicago	72	68	140
George Dawson	Glen Ellyn	71	72	143
Charles H. Seaver	Los Angeles	73	70	143
John Jordan	Des Moines	72	73	145
L. E. Bunning	La Grange, Ill.	72	73	145
John L. Banks	La Grange, Ill.	76	70	146
Robert McCrary	Des Moines	74	72	146
Robert Cochran	Normandy, Mo.	76	71	147
A. J. Huhta	DeKalb, Ill.	74	73	147
Harry Laveal	Rockford, Ill.	72	76	148
Rodney Bliss	Omaha	74	74	148
Harry Eichelberger	Los Angeles	70	78	148
F. C. Stevens Jr.	Los Angeles	75	73	148
Charles E. Evans Jr.	Chicago	75	73	148
William Sixty	Milwaukee, Wis.	76	72	148
J. Shepperd	Kalamazoo, Mich.	79	70	149
Charles Martin	St. Louis, Mo.	72	78	150
Frank W. Renwick	Aurora, Ill.	74	76	150
Frank Justin	La Grange, Ill.	74	76	150
A. M. Bartlett	Ottumwa, Iowa	76	74	150
John Morrell	Chicago	78	72	150
Albert Anderegger	Chicago	75	75	150
Gus Moreland	Dallas, Texas	72	78	150
Richard Ashley	Kenosha, Wis.	77	74	151
Gus Fetz	Chicago	77	74	151
A. L. Miller	Chicago	73	78	151
Donald Armstrong	Aurora	74	77	151
Ira L. Couch	Chicago	74	77	151
C. M. Fish	Rockford	73	79	152
Alfred J. Holm	Rockford, Ill.	72	80	152
James L. Gerard	Chicago	76	76	152
Ralph Harmon	Des Moines, Ia.	74	78	152
Thomas Schacht	E. Moline, Ill.	77	75	152
Bengt Sjostrom	Rockford	77	75	152
James Wood	Chicago	77	75	152
A. B. Sweet	Chicago	77	75	152
Russell Martin	Chicago	77	75	152
Herbert Dernehl	Milwaukee	81	72	153
Yontz Bonnett	Bloomington, Ill.	75	78	153
Lyle E. Hoffman	Uroana, Ill.	76	77	153
W. M. Johnson	Rockford, Ill.	78	75	153
Douglas R. McKay	Chicago	80	73	153
Clifford McKelvey	Decatur, Ill.	77	76	153
Warren Pease Jr.	Detroit	79	75	154
Wilfred Wehrle	Racine, Wis.	75	79	154
P. M. Barton	Davenport, Iowa	79	75	154
D. Miller	Des Moines, Iowa	76	78	154
S. M. Monarchy	Rockford, Ill.	77	77	154
Peter B. Miller	Chicago	82	72	154
Charles L. Weems	Quincy, Ill.	74	80	154
Hunter Hicks	Chicago	79	75	154
John D. Lenfestey	Chicago	76	79	155
Joseph Sweitzer	St. Louis, Mo.	76	79	155
Harold Chase	Des Moines	82	73	155
Allen Oakley	Quincy, Ill.	76	79	155
Frank Staller	Kansas City, Mo.	81	75	156
Gordan Kummer	Milwaukee	76	80	156
August Mader	Milwaukee	85	71	156
Lynford Lardner	Oconomowoc	82	75	157
T. C. Robbins	Chicago	78	79	157
Robert Erhune	Ottawa, Ill.	78	79	157
Harold Hodgson	Oak Park, Ill	79	79	158
Kent H. Kruger	Beloit, Wis.	76	82	158
G. Rasmussen Jr.	L. Forest, Ill.	77	81	158

Cubs Triumph And Set National Mark

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	51	.568
Brooklyn	66	57	.537
Pittsburgh	64	57	.529
Boston	62	63	.496
Philadelphia	61	63	.492
St. Louis	59	62	.488
New York	58	63	.479
Cincinnati	52	73	.416

RESULTS AUG. 23

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 6, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pat Malone and the Chicago Cubs established a new National League record yesterday, when they made only one assist in their 5-to-1 victory over Philadelphia. This feat ties the major league mark held jointly by the Chicago White Sox of 1919 and the Cleveland Indians of 1924. The triumph gave the Cubs a lead of 3½ games in the National League race. Boston took the series final from St. Louis, 6 to 3. Gus Suhr led Pittsburgh to victory over New York, 4 to 3.

Malone limited the Phillies to six hits and had them popping up and striking out most of the time. Mark Koenig, shortstop, was the only Chicago player to get an assist. The single Philadelphia run came in the seventh, a homer by Hal Lee. Manager Charlie Grimm connected with three hits for the Cubs. Virgil Davis made three hits for the Phillies. Malone had eight strikeouts.

Gus Suhr and Larry French combined for the Pirates to beat the Giants. The former came through with a timely double in the third inning with the bases full to drive in the runs necessary. French pitched smooth ball all the way, keeping nine New York hits scattered. Tony Piet batted in the first Pittsburgh run in the second inning. Carl Hubbell, who started for the Giants, was driven to the showers by Suhr's smash in the third.

Shut out for four innings, the Braves rallied in the fifth and sixth and set back the Cardinals. Wally Berger's long home run accounted for one run in the fifth. Berger and Dutch Holland, new outfielder from the Pacific Coast League, each pounded out three hits for the Tribe. Bobby Brown pitched most of the game for the Braves, although Ben Cantwell was called in in the eighth to check a threatening St. Louis rally. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	4

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Holley, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Moran. Time—1h. 46m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	x	4	9	1
New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—French and Grace; Hubbell, Luque, Schumacher, Bell and Hogan. Losing pitcher — Hubbell. Umpires — Parman and Klem. Time—1h. 46m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	6	13	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8	1

Batteries—Brown, Cantwell and Spohrer; Johnson, Stout, Lindsey and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—2h. 9m.

Gehrig, Lazzeri Help Yankees Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	37	.692
Philadelphia	75	48	.610
Cleveland	70	52	.574
Washington	66	53	.542
Detroit	62	57	.521
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Chicago	37	80	.316
Boston	32	89	.264

RESULTS AUG. 23

New York 8, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 15, Chicago 7.
Washington 5, Cleveland 4 (13 innings).
Detroit 5, Boston 4.

Lou Gehrig and Tony Lazzeri got together yesterday and led the New York Yankees to an 8-to-7 victory over the St. Louis Browns in the American League race. It gave the Yanks the series, three games out of four. The Washington Senators beat the Cleveland Indians in 13 innings, 5 to 4. Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics hit the ball hard yesterday, defeating Chicago, 15 to 7. Detroit came from behind to win from Boston, 5 to 4.

Gehrig hit his twenty-seventh home run of the season to put the Yankees back in the ball game in the fifth inning of yesterday's game against the Browns, with Babe Ruth on base. In the seventh, Lazzeri tripled to score Ruth and Earl Combs with a pair of important runs, and in the ninth Lazzeri belted another triple to drive in the last two Yankee runs. Ruth had a perfect day with three singles and two bases on balls.

Sam Rice's single, scoring Heinie Manush, gave the Senators a 13-inning victory over the Indians. The winning hit came with only one man out. Alvin Crowder and Bill McAfee divided the pitching for the Senators, the latter, of course, getting the triumph. Bluege led the Washington attack with three hits, two singles and a double. Earl Averill of the Indians was the batting star, however, with five hits in as many times up.

The Athletics pounded three Chicago pitchers for 14 hits, including five homers, and took the series, three games to one. It was No. 27 for Simmons. Cochrane, besides his home run, hit three singles. Mahaffey worked in the Philadelphia box and, although hit hard, was effective in the pinches.

Singles by Rogell, Rhiel, Hayworth and Ruel, together with an infield out, gave the Tigers two runs in the eighth inning, the runs they needed to beat the Red Sox. Bucky Harris's club outhit the losers, 13 to 5, but wasted most of their drives. Tom Bridges pitched seven innings for the Tigers and, despite the fact that he was wild, had enough on the ball to hold the Red Sox when necessary.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	8	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	7	13	0

Batteries—Pipgras, Moore, Allen and Dickey; Hebert, Blaeholder and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—2h. 16m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	8	1	0	3	0	0	3	x	15	14	1
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	7	12	1

Batteries—Mahaffey and Cochrane; Gaston, Chamberlain, Bartholomew and Grube. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—2h.

AT WASHINGTON

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Washgtn	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	14	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	14	1

Batteries—Crowder, McAfee and Spencer; Harder, Connally, Russell and Sewell. Winning pitcher—McAfee. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires — Hildebrand, Guthrie and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 59m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	13	1
Boston	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	5	1

Batteries—Bridges, Uhle and Hayworth, Ruel; Welch, Weiland and Tate. Winning pitcher — Bridges. Losing pitcher — Welch. Umpires — Geisel and Nallin. Time — 2h. 25m.

SARAZEN LEADING AMATEUR TITLIST

Gene Sarazen, British and American open golf champion, led Francis D. Ouimet, United States amateur champion, 6 up, at the end of their first 18 holes in a special two-day 36-hole charity match, as a result of winning the first 18 played yesterday on the Winchester Country Club, before an enthusiastic gallery of 2000. Their second 18 holes will be played on the Brae Burn Country Club course today.

The open champion played superb golf all the way, scoring a 71, one under par figures for the difficult course. Ouimet scored a 77. Sarazen built up his big margin in the first nine holes, which he finished 5 up and added one more on the second nine. The visitor won the first four holes in succession. Ouimet's iron play was below his usual standard. The cards:

Sarazen, out	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	—34
Ouimet, out	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	3	—40
Sarazen, in	5	3	6	5	3	4	4	3	4	—37—71
Ouimet, in	5	4	4	5	2	4	5	4	4	—37—77

TAILER ADDS TO COLLECTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—T. Suffern Tailer Jr., young Newport millionaire, yesterday added another diadem to his growing collection when he captured the Rhode Island open golf championship. He compiled a winning score of 300 for the two-day tournament, which is played on four different courses. After carding a 74 at Wannamoisett and a 76 at Agawam Hunt Monday, Tailer completed his triumph with rounds of 75 at Metacomet and 76 at the Rhode Island Country Club. His aggregate, which was only two strokes behind the tournament record, gave him a two-stroke margin over Dick May, Metacomet professional, who had 77-79 yesterday.

CECIL HART RESIGNS

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 24 (AP)—Pressure of business has forced Cecil Hart to relinquish his post as manager of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Personal direction of the club during the forthcoming season will be taken over by Leo Dandurand, managing director of the organization.

FOOTBALL GAME CANCELED

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—Cancellation of the Santa Clara University-Rice Institute football game tentatively scheduled for Dec. 10 at San Francisco was announced yesterday.

MRS. HILL IN SECOND ROUND

Scores an Estimated 73 in Defeating Miss Callahan 9 and 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 24—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., the title defender, won her first contest in the match-play round of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association here yesterday. Continuing the superlative play that brought her a record of 75 in the medal play round, Mrs. Hill shot an estimated 73 yesterday to defeat Marion Callahan of Madison, Wis., by a 9-and-7 score.

In the second round Mrs. Hill was to meet Mrs. Austin Pardue of Minneapolis, who yesterday won a match, 6 and 5, from Mrs. H. E. Foreman of Chicago. Mrs. Pardue registered an approximate 76. Mary K. Browne of Cleveland, famous for tennis as well as golf in national circles, won a 6-and-5 victory over Priscilla Carver of Chicago.

Two battles went to the nineteenth hole, Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles triumphing at that mark after being 5 down at the turn, over Mrs. John Arends of Detroit, while Mrs. R. C. Greenlease of Kansas City defeated Virginia Ingram of Chicago.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of Chicago, former champion, won a match from Mrs. W. M. Funk of Decatur, 4 and 3. The summary:

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Marion Callahan, Madison, Wis., 9 and 7.
Mrs. Austin Pardue, Minneapolis, defeated Mrs. Harold E. Foreman, Lake Shore, Chicago, 6 and 5.
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Robert Bullard, Springfield, Ill., 1 up.
Mrs. Robert C. Greenlease, Kansas City, defeated Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).
Mary Elizabeth Ford, Kansas City, defeated Alice B. English, West Lexington, Ind., 4 and 3.
Rena Nelson, Exmoor, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam-o'-Shanter, Chicago, 3 and 1.
Mrs. Tom Wallace, Kansas City, defeated Ruth C. Tenk, Quincy, Ill., 4 and 3.
Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend, defeated Mrs. D. W. Snyder, Kansas City, 1 up.
Mrs. J. Walter Beyer, Tulsa, defeated Mrs. A. W. Clapp, St. Paul, 6 and 5.
Jane Weiller, Northmoor, Chicago, defeated Marge Roesslein, Nordic, Chicago, 2 up.
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Mrs. Estelle Drennan, Tulsa, 1 up.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., defeated Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill, Chicago, 1 up.
Mrs. Roy Greene, Glendale, Calif., defeated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, 1 up.
Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, defeated Priscilla Carver, Mission Hill, Chicago, 8 and 4.
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. M. Funk, Decatur, 4 and 3.
Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. John Arends, Detroit, 1 up (19 holes).

Falcons May Play In American H. L.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Officials of the Detroit club of the National Hockey League today had denied they would leave the circuit and affiliate with the American Hockey League, but officials of the latter organization were here to discuss plans for bringing the Falcons into their fold.

A statement bearing the name of Thomas J. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the American League, last night said the Detroit club, the Falcons, would withdraw from the National League because of "unreasonable demands by President Calder, in regard to players," and join the American League. Knowledge of any such plan was denied by Detroit officials.

President W. F. Grant of the American League was here today to confer with Shaughnessy. Last night in Duluth, Minn., he said he had no comment to make on the Detroit angle, but admitted Shaughnessy had been authorized to negotiate with the National League regarding affiliation and reinstatement of players.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24 (AP)—William F. Grant, president of the American Hockey League, refused to comment here last night on the report that the Detroit Falcons would leave the National Hockey League and join the American group. Grant stated that Tom Shaughnessy, a vice-president, had been authorized to negotiate with the National League regarding affiliation of the American League and reinstatement of players in the latter circuit.

Grant admitted, however, that plans were under way to include Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis in the loop which now comprises Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Tulsa and Duluth. He added that he plans to confer with Shaughnessy today regarding his negotiations with the National circuit.

REST ORDERED IN WORLD CHESS PLAY

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—A period of rest for players in the international tournament has been ordered by the committee of the California Chess Congress, and resumption of play in the adjourned games from the first six rounds has been postponed. The list of unfinished matches includes:

First Round—Fine, New York, vs. Reshefsky, Chicago.
Third Round—Borochow, Los Angeles, vs. Reshefsky, Chicago.
Fourth Round—Reshefsky, Chicago, vs. Captain Araiza, Mexico.
Fifth Round—Fine, New York, vs. Kashdan, New York, and Dr. Alekhine, Paris, vs. Reshefsky, Chicago.
Sixth Round—Kashdan, New York, vs. Bernstein, New York.

Dr. Alekhine leads the field with a score of 4½—½, followed by Dake of Portland, Ore., and Steiner of New York, each 4—2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	78	51	.605
Columbus	75	59	.560
Indianapolis	73	61	.541
Kansas City	67	63	.515
Toledo	67	66	.504
Milwaukee	64	66	.492
Louisville	53	78	.411
St. Paul	48	82	.369

RESULTS AUG. 23

Minneapolis 13, Columbus 7.
Toledo 5, St. Paul 4.
Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 5.
Indianapolis 10, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 11, Kansas City 10.

PARKER APPOINTED COACH

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Aug. 24 (AP)—Nathan K. Parker, Dartmouth football captain in 1925 and former Rhodes scholar, was named yesterday as a member of the coaching staff at Swarthmore College by George R. Pfann, head coach, himself a one-time Rhodes Scholar. Parker and Pfann, the former Cornell all-America star, met while attending Oxford.

Yorkshire Beats Surrey in Cricket

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st in'gs Led	F'f'd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	17	2	3	1	3	285
Sussex	14	0	3	3	5	284
Not'gh'mshire	13	4	6	3	1	235
Kent	13	3	1	7	3	233
Surrey	8	2	9	3	4	190
Lancashire	8	6	6	3	3	171
Hampshire	8	9	3	5	1	154
Somersetshire	7	7	2	6	3	145
Warwickshire	5	4	7	8	2	142
Middlesex	6	8	7	5	0	140
Leicestershire	6	10	7	2	1	135
Derbyshire	5	8	4	6	3	125
Gloucestershire	6	12	4	1	3	125
Essex	4	13	2	5	2	93
Glamorg'nshire	3	12	1	9	2	85
N'th'mpt'nshire	3	15	3	4	2	80
Worcestershire	1	12	6	4	4	74

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24—Surrey did its best at the Oval yesterday to assist Sussex to keep the English county cricket championship honors from Yorkshire, but failed gloriously and was narrowly defeated by the champions by three wickets. Should Yorkshire obtain 15 points from its two remaining engagements it will retain the championship.

A large crowd at the Oval anxiously watched first one and then the other in a seemingly winning position in this all-important game. Surrey batted first, and, if it hadn't been for the 90 by the renowned veteran, J. B. Hobbs, its innings of 231 would have looked very small. Yorkshire then went in and some good bowling by M. J. C. Allom, who took six wickets for 75 runs, gave Yorkshire the unusual distinction of being led on the first innings, for it could only muster 215.

The home team commenced its second innings by losing four valuable wickets for 36 runs, but the tail men rallied together and the second venture realized 118. This meant the visitors needed only 135 for victory. The task in ordinary times would have proved simple enough for the champions, but yesterday Surrey men were all on their toes and seven wickets went down before they were able to secure the necessary runs.

Sussex received a rude shock from Warwickshire in a drawn match at Eastbourne, and instead of gaining ground in the championship struggle against Yorkshire obtained only three points through being led on the first innings. Rain interfered with the early stages of the game and Warwickshire after losing the first four wickets for 92 runs went on to obtain 330 in the first innings. Rev. J. H. Parsons contributed 104. Norman Kilner 56, R. E. S. Wyatt 50. As the result of G. A. E. Paine's good bowling—he took it for 65—Warwickshire dismissed the home team in its first innings for 220. With four wickets down for 129 runs in the second innings, Wyatt, Warwickshire skipper, declared his innings closed, leaving Sussex to make 240 in two and a half hours in order to win. Fighting a losing battle Sussex had seven wickets down for 158 when time was called.

It was A. S. Kennedy's match in the game, between Hampshire and Glamorganshire at Bournemouth, where the former defeated the latter by an innings and 143 runs, the Hampshire bowler took seven wickets for 28 runs in the visitors first innings and six for 43 in the second. Scores were: Hampshire, 343 for eight wickets declared (G. H. Brown 128), Glamorganshire, 108 and 92.

Results of other first-class matches concluded yesterday: Derbyshire (369) defeated Northamptonshire (103 and 143) by an innings and 123 runs at Chesterfield; Kent (277 and 284 for eight declared) defeated Middlesex (121 and 288) by 128 runs at Lord's; Indian tourists (412, Wazir Ali 178) defeated Leicestershire (109 and 291) by an innings and 15 runs at Leicester.

BOSTON PRO ELEVEN ANNOUNCES PLANS

The Boston Braves, new professional football team to represent the city in the National League of Football this fall will report at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 6, for preliminary training. Some 26 football players have been announced as signed and others have agreed to report at the training camp.

Those announced as signed are as follows: "Gip" Battles, Henry Bernier, Meyers Clark, Paul Collins, Jack Cox, Glen Edwards, Fred Felber, Ken Goff, "Buck" Hammer, George Hurley, Merle Hufford, Henry Hughes, George Kenneally, Hilary Lee, James MacMurdo, Russel Peterson, Ernie Pinckert, Tony Plansky, Reg Rust, Jack Roberts, Tony Siano, Art Spaugy, Dale Waters, Edgar Westfall, Basil Wilderson, and H. H. Workman. Others on trial are: Marion B. Dickens, Fait Elkins, Richard Murphy Jr., Milton Rhenquist, Alex Sofish and Lavon Zakarian.

The team will practice in the city stadium at Lynn and an exhibition pre-season game will be played there Sept. 25 with the Providence. The regular season schedule with all home games on Sundays is as follows:

Oct. 2—Brooklyn; 9—New York Giants; 16—Chicago Cardinals; 23—New York Giants at New York; 30—Chicago Bears at Chicago.
Nov. 6—Staten Island at Staten Island; 13—Green Bay; 20—Portsmouth at Portsmouth, Ohio; 27—Chicago Cardinals at Chicago.
Dec. 4—Brooklyn at Brooklyn.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR POWER BOAT RACING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Financial troubles threaten to send the President's Cup regatta, annual racing event witnessed by capital officialdom, away from the historic Potomac River this year.

The power boat contests are scheduled for Sept. 16 and 17. James A. Councilor, chairman of the finance committee, reported today that contributions for the event, which last year cost approximately $4000, are coming in slowly. He said a clause in the deed of gift provides that if the cup race is not held here it may be transferred to any city designated by the American Power Boat Association.

However, interested boatmen are working hard to keep the regatta here.

SIX TEAMS SEEK POLO TITLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Six teams will ride for the open polo championship of the United States, beginning Sept. 3, at the Meadow Brook and Sands Points Clubs. The teams are the Sands Point, Aurora, Greentree, Templeton, Eastcott and Hurricanes. The world's only 10-goal players, Tommy Hitchcock of this country and Capt. C. T. I. Roark of Britain, will be riding. Hitchcock with the Sands Pointers and Roark with the Auroras.

JAPANESE TEAM IS ELIMINATED

Second of Seeded Teams to Lose in U. S. Doubles Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 24—The second day of the United States lawn tennis doubles championship tournament saw another of the seeded teams eliminated, but for the most part the favorites advanced to the quarterfinals without undue exertion. The Japanese pair, Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, were the players eliminated as a seeded team when defeated by Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Along with the national doubles yesterday the veterans' doubles tourney also got underway and the draw for the mixed doubles was completed. Today an unofficial women's doubles tournament will start. Helen M. Jacobs, national women's champion, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national men's singles champion, comprise the top-seeded team in the mixed doubles with Henri Cochet of France and Virginia B. Rice of Boston, rated No. 2. With the start of the father and son tourney today all play will be in full swing.

The victory of Wood and Stoefen against the Japanese really confirmed their superiority evidenced when they first defeated them last week in the Newport Casino tourney. A. J. and R. S. Turner of Brookline provided a surprise in extending Cochet and his pupil-partner Marcel Bernard to four sets, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, eliminated E. W. Feibleman, New York, and Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7, the latter pair eliminated a seeded pair Monday. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, were extended to four sets by Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—3, 8—6, 1—6, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated H. H. Hyde and John R. Gow, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—4, 9—7.
Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, and Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated C. C. Pell and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.
Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, France, defeated A. J. and R. S. Turner, Wafian, Mass., 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Talcott Banks, Hartford, Conn., and W. W. Weld, Boston, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.
Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Platt Spencer and Austin D'Arcy, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

NATIONAL VETERANS' DOUBLES

First Round

Samuel Hardy and Walter L. Pate, New York, defeated C. O. Wellington and E. B. Cornwall, New York, 8—6, 6—3.
S. Jarvis Adams and Henry H. Bassford, New York, defeated T. B. and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Dr. William Rosebaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated A. L. Bruneau and E. W. Burns, New York, 6—0, 6—4.
O. A. Lyon, Boston, and Malcolm D. Whitman, New York, defeated Irving C. Wright and A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

MIDWEST SHOOTERS WIN AT VANDALIA

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—Monty Dewire, hard-shooting farmer of Hamilton, Ind., and Mrs. H. S. Grigsby, Oklahoma City hotel owner, yesterday won the North American clay target championship in their respective divisions.

Mrs. Grigsby defeated Mrs. W. P. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Joseph Murphy of Freehold, N. J., by a single target, scoring 191 hits to 190 for her rivals. Mrs. Andrews won second money in a shootoff by breaking 24 targets while Mrs. Murphy shattered 21.

Dewire's task was more difficult. Tied with Billy Hoon of Jewel, Idaho, with 200-straight hits in the regulation distance, he had to shoot 125 extra targets to win.

Ned Lilly, 18-year-old Stanton (Mich.) lad, won the junior title in a shoot-off with R. I. Cathan, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

The sub-junior championship for boys under 15 went to Scottie Richards of Hollandsburg, Ohio, who nosed out Homer Clark Jr., of West Alton, Ill.

The team selected from marksmen east of the Mississippi won the annual east-west team race, 1976 to 1961.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	89	47	.654
Buffalo	74	60	.552
Baltimore	74	63	.540
Montreal	70	63	.526
Rochester	70	66	.515
Albany	60	74	.448
Jersey City	61	79	.436
Toronto	45	91	.331

RESULTS AUG. 23

Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Baltimore 9, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 2, Toronto 1.
Only games scheduled.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	84	61	.579
Hollywood	81	64	.559
Los Angeles	79	65	.549
San Francisco	78	64	.549
Sacramento	73	72	.503
Seattle	65	79	.451
Oakland	62	83	.428
Missions	55	89	.389

RESULTS AUG. 23

Hollywood 9, Missions 8.
San Francisco 11, Los Angeles 6.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 2.
Oakland 4, Portland 0.

EMPIRE TRADE PACTS LEAVE DOORS OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

from the United States to Great Britain, London must be prepared to take over a larger portion of the Canadian indebtedness. The United Kingdom will have to assume the rôle of triangulating trade to a degree that may well prove to be impossible.

Room for Bargaining

It is noteworthy that Great Britain has also left a door open in all the agreements concluded to reconsider the granting of the important "free entry" for the groups of dairy products and eggs which may compete with her own producers. The term of the agreements is for five years, with the privilege of subsequent denunciation after six months' notice. But with respect to these particular commodities, the United Kingdom reserves the right to review the whole matter after three years' time.

A way has been left open, also, for escape from such provisions of the agreements as prove, after experiment, to be burdensome. In addition to the usual clause permitting denunciation after five years' time, the British-Canadian agreement has a special clause providing for proposals to vary the terms of the agreements after consultation between the two governments. This leaves either government comparatively free to raise the issue, and therefore to bargain with other states.

In the event of a dispute, either government would probably act on its own initiative, with the possibility of later references to the interimperial arbitral tribunal which was outlined at the Imperial Conference of 1930.

Canada's Many Concessions

The Canadian concessions on a list of 220 items include mainly those important preferences to British steel, coal, and machinery, leather, chemicals, glass, etc., already alluded to in previous articles. American trade may suffer rather seriously in these items, and be still further penalized as against the British in the textiles. On the other hand, the question of "Empire content" which so seriously threatened American branch factories in Canada seems to have been left for the time being where it was.

Unless the separate governments act subsequently toward raising the percentages required, no great change will have been produced by the conference. A resolution urging that they do so was aimed particularly at England, which now requires only a 25 per cent content of Empire origin in order to qualify for important preferences. But it may be as difficult to put into practice as is the other resolution which is aimed at South Africa, and which urges that an end be put to export bounties. It does not appear from the agreements as published that Canada, for instance, disbarred from decreasing the general levels of protection against foreign countries, but there must be an understanding to that effect such as is explicitly included in the agreements on the part of the United Kingdom.

Canada for its part agrees to place the industries of the United Kingdom on a competitive basis with its own before the Canadian Tariff Board. But there is a proviso that the competition must be "reasonable" and based upon "the relative cost of economical and efficient production," and that "in the application of such principle special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established." No doubt the "infant industries" of Canada hailed this proviso with a sigh of relief. According to some observers it was with a slightly cynical grin!

Depends on Good Faith

The whole working out of the agreement must depend upon the good faith and indeed the good will of the two parties. In return for the promise to modify the restrictions that have prevented the import of live cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom, and for a quota of 2,500,000 cwt. of Canadian hams and bacon in the British imports, Canada promises to remove the rather arbitrary features of her tariff administration in the matter of valuation, surcharges, delay, etc. She has been forced to accept from England in lieu of a specific pledge to restrict Russian imports of wheat and lumber, a merely general assurance of intention to put on such restrictions as will make the preferences effective.

The other Dominions, also, have had to accept promises of a rather indefinite character in some matters. All of them which have concluded agreements with the mother country get the maintenance of the existing preferences of 10 per cent, and free entry for those raw products like wheat, maize and dairy products, on which England is now willing to put import duties for the first time in almost a century.

But they have had to accept the promise of England that, after the experience of one year under restricted meat imports from the Dominions, she would regulate the import of foreign meat. It is generally thought that the present share of the Argentine in the British market will be maintained.

Concessions Won by India

Generally speaking, on a wide range of wines, fruits, cereals, and other products such as copra and eucalyptus oil, preferences have been increased by taking foreign products.

India has won some minor concessions, such as the agreement to tax foreign linseed oil, ground nuts, etc. But, as India is almost the sole source of supply for certain other taxed commodities, such as jute preferences are apt to be illusory. On still others competing commodities are allowed free entry. With regard to preferences on cotton and Indian pig iron, again promises of future action have been given in terms purposely vague.

India, for her part, has granted substantial preferences on a wide scale on those very products which, like chemicals, boots and shoes, and leather goods and textiles, have previously been the objects of strenuous boycotts by the Nationalist Congress Party. India has always resisted general imperial preferences in the past. Undoubtedly, the agreement will meet bitter opposition in the Indian Legislature.

For the first time, too, the United Kingdom has used its control over those dependencies which are not self-governing to bargain with the Dominions and with India. The mother country promises to extend, wherever possible, preferential arrangements between the Colonies and the Dominions in order to favor the exports of the latter. To Canada and India, the only exporters of manufactures on a large scale, this may become important, as Canada's own agreement with the West Indies has already shown.

Situation of Free State

Though progress was made in the Anglo-Irish dispute, Mr. de Valera remains adamant. The Irish Free State, therefore, though it has been painfully out of the picture in the main bargains with the United Kingdom, and must view with concern the probable diversion of its live cattle trade to Canada, and its eggs and dairy products to all the Dominions, has done some business.

It has negotiated agreements which secure for its exports, notably alcoholic, along with some textiles, the same treatment as is accorded to British goods in Canada and in the Union of South Africa. South Africa has also negotiated agreements with New Zealand and one with Canada, the latter of which may divert some trade from the United States. Other pacts, notably one between Canada and India, will probably come out of preliminary negotiations at Ottawa.

In general however the conference has not tried to build a Chinese Wall around the Empire. It has left opportunities for future changes, and it has not done the one sweeping thing that would have been an immediate solution, albeit a dangerous one, for the distressed producers of commodities in the Dominions: it has note, i. e., embarked upon an Empire-wide currency inflation. At the same time the Empire is apparently united in support of a moderate inflation as a policy for the world economic conference.

On the other hand it has severely limited the possibility of world-wide action for tariff reduction in the immediate future. The agreements reached will prevent free bargaining with foreign states. And many observers watching the strain on tempers and the clash of interests involved in getting such concessions as were yielded have asked whether the results were worth the incidental strain on inter-imperial good will of which the end is not yet in sight.

Babson Sees Benefits In World Trade Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

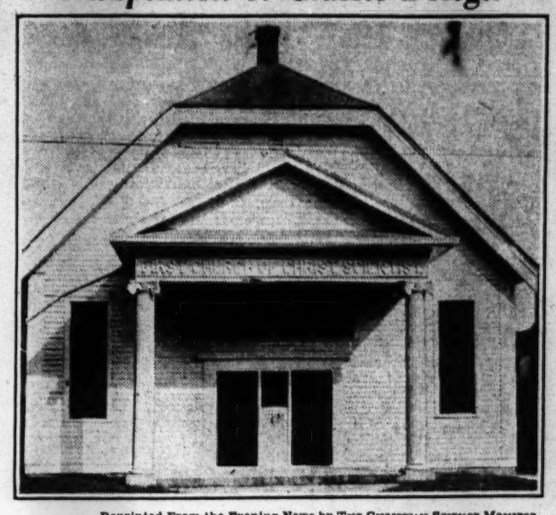
TRURO, N. S., Aug. 24—The United States will lose more than $100,000,000 worth of business by the trade treaties of the Imperial Economic Conference recently held in Ottawa, declared Mr. Roger W. Babson, American statistician, in an address here yesterday.

Mr. Babson hoped for great things from the coming world economic conference to be held this autumn at London. "The American people are being educated to lower tariffs, and no matter which party wins at the coming presidential election, I expect a general lowering of tariff walls. That is the general feeling throughout the land," he stated.

BOY ACTOR ENTERS COLLEGE

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—Jackie Coogan, former boy motion picture star, is enrolled as a student at Santa Clara University and is seeking an education for the stage. Now 18, he registered Monday to major in a four-year drama course.

Adaptation of Classic Design



Reprinted From the Evening News by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, occasioned two items in the Evening News, the first describing the structure and the second quoting at length from the dedicatory address. Describing the church, the local paper said:

"The auditorium, finished in ivory and brown mahogany, has been completed by the installation of new pews which are also brown mahogany. They are of new style with low ends and add much to the dignity and early American atmosphere of the interior."

Quoting in part from the dedicatory address the News account said:

"'On June 13, 1900, a group of Christian Science students who were meeting together regularly, decided to organize into a permanent society. . . . Regular meetings were held in the Comb Block until the year 1906, when the Society moved into a building on Division Street, which had been formerly used as an Episcopal church, remaining there until 1914, when they moved into the Brown Block.

"'At this location the Society made application to become a church. In November of that year they became First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Services continued to be held at this location until November, 1927, when this church edifice was completed.'"

FISHING BOAT MAKES FAST TRIP TO BANKS

One of the fastest trips from Boston to the southeastern edge of Georges Bank to the eastward of Cape Cod, in search of ground fish, was completed today when the steam trawler Whitecap of the Forty-Fathom Fleet arrived in Boston.

The steamer left port at 4 p. m. last Saturday, reached the fishing grounds the next day, fished for 36 hours and arrived at the South Boston fish pier at 6 a. m. today. On board the Whitecap were 37,000 pounds of haddock and 16,000 pounds of large catfish as well as 800 pounds of market cod and 18,000 pounds of mixed fish, a total of 71,800 pounds.

ECLIPSE EQUIPMENT ARRIVES IN VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 24 (AP)—Astronomers from Cincinnati University have unloaded a telescope at Bloomfield with which they will study the eclipse Aug. 31, from a hill to the eastward.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles waived registration of trucks used to bring research equipment into the State. The Fish and Game Department has asked observers to report the behavior of animals during the eclipse.

FAIR AT TOPSFIELD TO OPEN ON SEPT. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24—Topsfield's annual cattle show, which opens this year on Sept. 7, will include a "home fair" exhibit of orchids which, it is said, will be as distinctive as its livestock and farm entries. They will not, however, outshadow the numerous other flower exhibits from the gardens and greenhouses of the North Shore which will be displayed in a separate exhibition building.

This year the fair is inaugurating a separate program for each of its four days. On the opening day, to be known as Children's Day, a program has been arranged by groups from neighboring fire departments. Governor's Day, on Thursday, also will be a new feature and will be devoted chiefly to the activities of the Granges of the county.

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 24 (AP)—More than 1000 textile workers in two North Carolina industrial communities were on strike today because of a dispute over wage and working conditions. Two conferences today between a committee of strikers and go-betweens for the management failed to produce an accord.

Air Derby Fliers Go On as Tuohy Is Disqualified

ABILENE, Texas, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Roy Hunt of Norman, Okla., wrested the lead from Mr. Eldon Cessna, Wichita, Kan., in the west wing of the transcontinental air derby today on the hop from Lubbock, Texas, to Abilene.

The Oklahoma flier was the first to arrive here and boosted his total points, including 150 handicap, to 815. Second to arrive and third in point standings was Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, with 416.65 points. Mr. Cessna, third to arrive, held second place with 812.76 points. His handicap is only 60. Seventeenth into the port was Mr. Robert Buck Jr., Westfield, N. J., youngest member of the aerocade.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. J. H. Tuohy of Olean, N. Y., entry in the Cord Washington-Cleveland air derby, who led the field at the end of the fifth lap last night, was disqualified today by the official scorers. Announcement was made that Mr. Tuohy changed the propeller of his Waco plane at Atlanta, increasing the speed of the ship.

The more than a score of entrants in the Cord cross-country air derby turned the noses of their planes westward today after completing the Birmingham-Jackson lap of the route late yesterday. The fliers spent the night here.

Mr. Tuohy was in commanding position at the start today, having wrested the lead from Mr. Fred Dorset, Augusta, Ga., by winning yesterday's 215-mile lap in a little more than two hours.

Miss Helen McCloskey, Pittsburgh aviatrix, finished second yesterday. Official scorers gave Mr. Tuohy 641.65 points while Mr. Dorset came second with 441.55, Mr. S. C. Huffman of Cincinnati, Ohio, was third with 369.65 and Miss McCloskey of Pittsburgh fourth with 369.

Virginia to Curb Reckless Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Determined to stop reckless driving by drunken or sleepy drivers on the heavily congested highways leading to Virginia seashore resorts, the state division of motor vehicles has established a strong 24-hour patrol on these roads, it is announced.

Five traffic officers are stationed between Virginia Beach and Norfolk, six between Newport News and Richmond, and three on the Norfolk and Petersburg road.

The recklessness has been a direct result of congestion, plus the desire of week-enders, many of whom are tired and some of whom are intoxicated, to rush home late Sunday evening or early Monday morning. The division hopes to head off all wabbly motorists, and enforce various laws relating to lighting, brakes, overcrowded front seats, excessive speeds, etc.

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End-of-Season SUIT **$20** SALE **$25**

Recognizing when to *s..p..l..e..n..d* puts a *s..t..r..e..t..c..h* into incomes that makes it easy to keep up your standard!

Why think you have to fill in with a cheap suit when good clothes are cheaper?

Our End-of-the-Season Suit Sale now puts $35 to $75 suits within the reach of thousands of men who simply can't spend more than $20 or $25 this year.

See the line-up that now awaits your inspection, thanks to yesterday's further walloping of more of our high-priced suits:

1086 were $45
1107 were $50
1243 were $55
590 were $60
962 were $65
421 were $70
306 were $75

$25 now!

604 were $35
927 were $40
806 were $45
196 were $50
205 were $55

$20 now!

Hard to fit? It's times like these that are changing a lot of men's minds—that is, the times, and our wide range of sizes. We've got this fitting thing down to an exact science. Try us and see!

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Wool swagger coat, celanese lined, wool interlined, hand tailored. Brown, red, blue, green. 7-16, 19.75. Hat to match, 2.95
Jersey suit for boys of kindergarten age. Green, tan or blue, all wool, with contrasting knitted trimmings. 2 to 5 years, 1.00
Wool crepe jumper frock with check gingham blouse. Navy with red; brown with brown. Sizes 10 to 16 years, at 7.95
Leather jacket, wool plaid lined, (6.95) over classic wool sweater, (1.95) and wool plaid bodice-skirt, (1.95). Sizes 7 to 16 years. Beret, .65
(Left) Bloomer frock of fast color print, red or blue, with hand-stitched collars and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 6 years, priced at 1.95
(Left) The checked bloomer frock is gingham, with frilly embroidered ruffles. Red, blue, green. Sizes 2 to 6 years, 2.95

LORD & TAYLOR SAYS

"Bring them up on the classics"

Not that we're fundamentalists. Far from it, where curriculum is concerned. But when it comes to school clothes, give us the good old classics every time! The staunch Scotch ginghams, the good Irish linens, the simplicity of English sweaters and suits, the typical American jumper-frocks and polo coats. You'll find them predominating throughout Lord & Taylor stocks, at current low prices.

Kindergartners love a knitted wool skirt and beret with plain jersey top. Red or navy, with tan check, 4 to 6 years, 1.95

A cotton frock in small print has fagotted collar and "shirt-piece." Navy, brick, brown, copen. Sizes 7 to 14, 2.95

FOURTH FLOOR—LORD & TAYLOR NEW YORK—FIFTH AVENUE

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

For the Mature Woman

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

IT HAS been said that there are no old women in France. We cannot go quite to that extreme, but at least one never hears a Frenchwoman bewailing the fact that she is "getting on in years" and I am sure that she never considers herself "passé" in any sense of the word. It can truly be said that she "wears her years like a glory." She never attempts to appear younger by wearing clothes which are more suited to her daughter or granddaughter and yet she is never neglectful of her appearance, from the tips of her dainty black suède shoes to the neat waves of her soft, gray hair.

Black is always her choice for the street. If she is of middle age she wears a trig tailored jacket and skirt with a hand-made blouse of white crêpe de Chine, georgette or fine linen or of black and white foulard or printed crêpe de Chine. If she is more advanced in years she chooses a long, straight coat and a plain black frock with a bit of white piqué or organdie at the neck and wrists or a gown of black and white printed material. The jacket of this year's tailleur is cut with long, narrow revers and fastened with one button at the waist, so that a scarf is necessary and this is usually of printed crêpe de Chine or foulard in stripes or checks or dots of white. Often the blouse and scarf are of the same material and there may also be a bit of the printed silk on the close, black hat which she wears with this costume.

Black and White Dots

Polka-dotted material, black with a white dot or white with a black dot is very much in favor with the older woman, even for those who have passed middle age. A chic little French comtesse well advanced in years I saw one day wearing a long coat of one of the new crinkly wool crepes with a collar of soft black fox and lined with black foulard with a small white dot and a frock of the silk which was cut in a V at the neck with a narrow band of white organdie which was tied in a crisp little bow at the point. Inch-wide bands of organdie were tied over the wrists of the long, plain sleeve. Her hat of fine Bengale had a low, square crown and a narrow brim with a band of black ribbon and a little black and white feather fantasy at the side. With white gloves, gun metal stockings, perfectly fitting, high-heeled shoes of black suede and a black suede bag with a long, white clasp, she was one of the smartest women in the room.

Another costume which was worn on the same occasion by a woman of middle age, was also in the same black and white combination. This consisted of a straight coat of black woolen crepe which had a half-cape over one shoulder which was lined with a white and black printed crêpe de Chine in a square design. This cape could be worn over the shoulder or dropped at the front where it formed a long jabot. The sleeve had a circular piece stitched around above the elbow falling halfway to the wrist and three buttons painted in the white and black design of the silk. Another button fastened the coat at one side of the front. The frock was of the white, printed crêpe made to simulate a jumper and skirt though it was really all in one piece. The skirt had narrow godets and the bodice had a slight draping of plain white crêpe de Chine at the neck, with the lower edge appliquéd to the bodice in scallops. The black patent leather belt had a white buckle and the hat was turned up in a most becoming line at one side, and had a band of white peau d'ange ribbon tied at one side.

For Country Wear

Country costumes for the mature woman are shown in soft shades of green and blue, in dove gray, violet, and beige. Many of these frocks are made with an over-blouse and skirt. A short, loose jacket and a skirt with plain or pleated godets, of heavy woolen material in any of these colors with the over-blouse of foulard or printed crêpe-de-Chine of the same color with a small design in white or beige makes a very practical all-day costume. A belt of the same material and collar and narrow, turned-back cuffs of white or cream organdie and a scarf of the printed crêpe complete the ensemble.

The princess gown has returned to favor and it is astonishing how well it suits even a plump figure. I saw a frock of this kind which had narrow godets in the skirt and was rather snugly fitted in the bodice and hips. The two-thirds length sleeve had a little undersleeve of white organdie and a U-shaped opening at the front of the bodice filled in by a chemisette of the same organdie in fine tucks. This frock was made for a women well past middle age and who was by no means as slim as she once had been.

An outdoor costume for an older woman was a plum-colored tweed with the long coat lined with a plum and white striped silk and with a belt of the tweed. The frock of the same material was quite plain at the front, buttoned straight down one side from the square-cut neck to the hem of the skirt with buttons of the same color. The back had a straight basque which reached four or five inches below the waistline and there was a narrow belt of the material. A scarf of the striped silk could be worn with either the frock or the coat.

Fichus and Capes

The cape is always practical and becoming to the older woman and this season she may choose any one of endless varieties, which can be worn with all sorts of frocks. The rounded, elbow-length model which crosses just above the waistline at the front and is buttoned to the bodice or belt, is especially good for the older woman. Made of velvet this is very useful with the evening gown. The kerchief and the fichu neck drapery, which are still in vogue are also especially suitable. Frocks of black georgette, crêpe-de-Chine or light woolen crêpes, quite simple in cut, with rows of fagoting about the hips and on the bodice and worn over a white slip with a kerchief or fichu in soft white georgette make charming afternoon costumes. Black crêpe satin which has been used but little for the last two or three seasons, made its reappearance in several of the last collections and is also an excellent material for the heavier afternoon frock. One of these in the collection of Martial and Armand is made of large triangular pieces in which the dull and shiny surface is alternated. This has a long mousquetaire sleeve with a scanty puff at the top and the top of the bodice is drawn down and gathered in a little knot with two short ends in the center of the front. Mme. Bruyere has a frock of this material which is made wholly on the dull side. This has full sleeves, almost of the "bishop" variety, with a band of black velvet just above the elbow. The bodice has a draped neck at the front which is carried over the shoulders in two wide bands which cross at the waistline at the back under a narrow black velvet belt.

There are a number of models of the frock which is a combination of afternoon and evening gown (on the order of the "cinema frock") which are especially appropriate for the middle-aged woman. One is of black crêpe marocain with a short, long-sleeved bolero which fastens down the front with two rows of little buttons. The skirt and the part of the bodice which shows beneath the jacket have lines of wide fagoting, and there are also several rows on the jacket sleeve. With the jacket, this is a smart afternoon frock and when the jacket is removed we have a sleeveless bodice, the upper part of which is of eyelet-embroidered pale pink crêpe-de-Chine with a plain round neck, which is equally suitable for an informal evening party or for a dinner. Another model is of black georgette, the skirt fitted snugly at the hips and flaring in pleated godets below. The rounded bolero of ecru lace which looks exactly like a bloused bodice, has full elbow sleeves with a narrow band of the georgette at the edge. When this jacket is removed, a plain bodice of the georgette with a straight neckline and narrow shoulder straps and with a belt of the same material with a rhinestone buckle is revealed. And if one wishes to make another change, the addition of a short elbow-sleeved bolero of black georgette embroidered all over with little silver sequins, makes it into a dinner gown.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NEW BOB, CALLED THE HALF-MOON

Designed by R. Louis

Time was when hair must always be brushed back, although it might descend over the ears en route. Now the motion may be in any direction which is becoming. In this case, it is decidedly forward and the path lies in delightful swirls. The head is clearly outlined, a necessity today in any type of hair arrangement.

Again the Short Bob

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FASHION predicts new coiffures this fall. The charming cluster of curls or soft roll of hair on the neck will be replaced by the short but distinctive bob. Women will discover again this fall that bobbed hair offers as many possibilities for charming coiffures as long hair.

There is, for example, the bob with the crescent part. This is, as its name implies, a curved part beginning at the crown and continuing to the neckline. On one side of the face the hair is loosely combed, giving a feathery effect. A windblown bob is another interesting variation. The bob has ringlet rolls over the ears and diagonal bangs further to emphasize its sauciness. The hair is cut short in the back. The luster bob is also shingled close in the back, but enough hair is left on the sides to allow double tiers of flat curls to run from the temples to below the ears.

At the New York Hairdressers Association many other new bobs were seen. But, without exception, they shared three points in common: Waves were wide and soft, they were set on the bias, and curls were flat and showed plainly that they had been professionally set by their lustrous, but above all, tidy appearance.

One of the bobs shown was suggested as especially suitable for evening wear. The hair was set in a deep wave on a sharp bias, ending in flat, close ringlets at the right side of the neckline. On the temple and forehead there were more close ringlets, the whole giving a smartly sculptured effect.

An out-of-door bob which looks well under any circumstances is dressed with a single diagonal wave ending at the neckline in a row of curls. The hair is parted on the right side, ending at the back of the right ear. Over the left ear is a cluster of soft combed-out curls.

A formal sculptured coiffure for evening is dressed in a series of deep diagonal waves extending from left to right. Well out from the face and even with the right ear lobe is a soft swirl.

For women whose hair is most becoming in a type of hairdressing without curls, there was a smooth coiffure comprised of soft finger waves extending to the back neckline. The half inch of straight hair at the back was turned outward and upward at the ends. Over the ears were deep swirling waves, and a single flat ringlet was against the face on either side.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS BEATRICE WINSER

Librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library and Director of the Newark Museum

A Library and Its Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, N. J.

"TO LEND advice when it is asked for is quite as important an item of a public librarian's work as to lend books. Only by taking interest in the city and its people and their thousand-and-one individual needs can a library hope to play a vital part. If it clouds itself in the atmosphere of the past and ignores the stream of present-day life outside its doors it has lost its excuse for existence." Such is the creed of Miss Beatrice Winser, head of the Newark Public Library and director of the Newark Museum, two institutions which though dedicated principally to local service and cultural advancement have made such notable contributions that their fame has spread throughout the United States.

Since 1929, when she fell heir to the posts long occupied by John Cotton Dana, whose revolutionary changes in library and museum methods have since been widely imitated, Miss Winser has carried on the work of her former chief and refuses to take credit for the continued success of the library and museum under her leadership.

Unquestionably one of the leading members of her profession in the country, Miss Winser is an inspiring example to her younger assistants.

"Let the owners handle their books," Mr. Dana had declared, and the system of open shelves, making books instantly available to the reader without having to ask for some specific book listed in a card catalogue, is still followed at the library.

Alive to Needs of People

A library and museum, to live fully up to their responsibilities, should be alive to the varying needs of the community which they serve, says Miss Winser. She speaks mostly of the library because that is her special field, but what she has to say about the lending of books applies in equal measure to the museum exhibits.

"We believe that a library should let its light be seen," she says. "If it has information and material needed by the world it should advertise and keep on advertising. The very essence of the service of a public institution is the public's knowledge of the service that institution can give. Such an institution, moreover, should be flexible, unhampered by outworn notions, and ready to step in with its help in any field of activity.

"Thus, when a city-planning commission was appointed in Newark, the library became headquarters for information on the subject to be studied, and was the source of the literature issued by the commission. Again, the library gave impetus to the publishing of a history of Newark and a series of leaflets on local history which are now used in the public schools.

"From the library print shop go thousands of pieces of printed matter yearly as a contribution to the educational life of the city. Countless opportunities are found to attract and assist the seeker after knowledge who is not being formally educated. In addition, the resources of the library are at the command of all teachers.

Helping the Schools

"In one morning's mail we found 101 requests from the schools. The requests were filled that day, and our books, maps, pictures and magazines were in the hands of teachers and children the next day. More than 1200 classrooms in the city are little branches of the library, supplied with books from our shelves here in Washington Park."

It is no ordinary museum of which John Cotton Dana was the creative genius, and Miss Winser is now the director. In defense of the idea "that art can exist in the product of a machine as truly as in the work of the painter's brush or the sculptor's chisel," the museum has deviated from convention exhibits by holding such shows, for instance, as the recent display of objects gathered in the 5-and-10-cent stores.

"The museum has quickened recognition not only of American painters, sculptors and etchers but also of those equally true artists among us whose studios are factories, whose tools are machines. Often you may see groups of men in work clothes spending their noon hour in the museum. Art and industry are becoming good friends in Newark."

The museum, like the library, is also continually active, always reaching out toward the folk of the community to help them along on the road to culture and progress.

"Last year," says Miss Winser, "the lending department supplied 9000 objects of visual-instruction material, which were circulated to schools, clubs, social service centers and business houses a total of 37,000 times. Besides this it maintained rotating exhibits in seven branches of the library. The museum attracted more than 128,573 visitors last year, few of whom entered through idle whim, most of them seeking definite suggestions to apply in their day's work."

Subjects That Women Study

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE bureau of information of the University of Kentucky has served the Federation of Women's Clubs in that State in such a splendid way during the last year that 14 other state federations have called for their programs, and some club leaders are considering adopting the Kentucky plan of work.

This bureau reports, in the Kentucky Club Woman, that, during the past year, it sent out 7570 pieces of material to club women in 96 Kentucky towns. Fifty-four speakers from the university were supplied for club programs. Three-hundred and twenty-five books were loaned from the university library and not one was marred or lost. Much research work has been done for clubs and valuable mimeographed material is available at all times to club women.

* * *

The bureau reports the following subjects as being those for which there has been the greatest demand: The American home heads the list with 36 clubs in the State specializing in that subject. Kentucky history comes second, with 30 clubs enjoying that study, while literature comes third with 28 clubs asking for assistance. Twenty-four clubs called for help in music, 18 wanted material on George Washington and trees, 11 asked for citizenship programs, 17 for art, 6 for educational material, 2 for programs on the North American Indian, 4 for international relations, 5 for European travel, besides many calls for miscellaneous material. Two clubs gave intensive study to legal interests of married women, and unusual work was done by 10 clubs.

This list gives a cross section view of the subjects in which club women are sufficiently interested to ask for some assistance in the consideration of them and to give some time to their study.

Iowa women are being given a self-imposed test as to their capacity for straight thinking and their general knowledge of world affairs. At the Des Moines Women's Club the following questions were distributed; they have been copied in other clubs and are being widely used as a suggestive list for checking up on the broadness of one's horizon.

If you were suddenly compelled, asks the questionnaire, to give an unbiased and unprejudiced opinion backed by knowledge upon the following questions could you do so unhesitatingly? Should the United States join the World Court? Would the cause of world peace be advanced by the United States joining the League? Would the cause of temperance be advanced by repeal of prohibition? Should all war debts be canceled? It high tariff detrimental to world peace? Is military training desirable or necessary? Is federal aid to states paternalistic? Do we desire a league of the nations of the Western Hemisphere? Shall we have a department of education, represented in the President's Cabinet? Is our present attitude toward the punishment of crime commendable? Should the United States establish diplomatic relations with Russia? Does modern education overemphasize athletics?

* * *

These questions are headed by a few personal ones some of which are: Are you a person of positive convictions? Are these convictions based upon knowledge and reason or upon sentiment and prejudice? Do you gather your own facts or do you accept unchallenged the opinions of others? Do you give at least a half hour every day to quiet, deliberate meditation? Do your character and your home reflect an intelligent grasp of the elements conducive to sane living? Is the world any better for your having enlarged your capacity for thinking?

These are surely test questions, which might very well be used by both men and women in this presidential election year.

Schiaparelli has introduced a black crepon dress fastened down the back. An interesting feature is a triangular cape made of ribbon, that goes over the head.

* * *

New weaves are numerous and are influencing the cut and drapery of garments, which are definitely styled to express the fabrics.

Friendship Path in Business

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I SHALL never get far in business," sighed Gertrude, "because I have no executive ability."

"Executive ability?" I asked innocently. "What is that?" We were sitting on a bench in a park and she looked at me quickly and then at a flock of sparrows, sure that my thoughts had gone off on some strange tangent. "Well, what is it?" I repeated.

"Really!" she exclaimed, with that heavy emphasis on the first syllable which dates the contemporary ironical use of this word.

"Do you think, for instance," I pursued, "that Alice's Queen was a fine executive because she kept crying out, 'Off with his head'?"

"That," said Gertrude sententiously, "was more like being an executioner."

"I am glad you see my point," I acknowledged happily.

"I don't," she countered.

More Than a Method

"Then this is it. The executive power is merely the ability to carry things through. Aren't you capable of carrying a project from the conceptual state through to the factual or achievement state?"

"Oh, I can do things myself, but I don't know how to make others accomplish what they should. Inducing committees and employees to act efficiently is the test of executive ability."

"It must be remembered," I replied, "that all human beings have many points of resemblance. Your way of carrying a plan to fulfillment will be, in nine cases out of ten, the natural way for others to do it. This makes organization and administration much simpler than it would be otherwise. If you explain your plan to your co-workers, tell them the results you want and the methods which appeal to you as the most efficient, they will start off as faithfully as the wound clock. But unlike wheels and cogs and springs, these human beings will need more than a mechanism or a method; they will need, if they are to do their best work, a sense of responsibility and participation. Let them feel, therefore, that you are conscious of your dependence on their coöperation and intelligence. Observe them but trust them."

"I don't believe there is much trusting in executive work," she objected. "As I have watched it, it is chiefly goading and smoothing out dissensions."

"Oh," I interpolated, "if you and Grace and I were on a committee with John and Henry, do you really think we should have to be goaded to work and persuaded to be amicable?"

"You are exasperating," she cried. "We are friends and conscientious people."

"And very much the superiors of most of those whom one meets in business?"

"Yes, I think we are."

The Power of Trust

"That is where you are mistaken, and to that extent you would be a poor executive. It is a funny thing how some of us feel that it is not safe to trust most people as far as most people can safely trust us. One of the most essential traits in an executive is the power to respect his collaborators."

She sighed and remained silent.

"Only yesterday," I pursued, "my attention was struck by reading in an account of a well-known pottery works, the statement that their remarkable progress had been largely due to the policy of the firm in giving the greatest scope and encouragement to the individual workers. I believe that if you made a study of the most successful organizations you would find that executive ability consisted to an amazing extent in arousing among workers a sense of devotion to their company or cause. And this can be done only by trusting them with responsibility for its welfare. Good business is much like friendship. We love and serve best that which is in a measure dependent on us."

"I am interested though not convinced," conceded Gertrude. "Go on and tell me how else you link up executive talent with the amenities of friendship."

Analogies

I paused to think and then began again. "We have established—at least to my satisfaction—two qualities as necessary to an executive and I think you will admit that they are equally necessary to friendship. These are, confidence in one's associates and the generosity to make them conscious of your dependence upon them for certain services. Another essential is to convince them that you wish to be absolutely just. Although one friend may be closer than another and one employee more able than another, to each is equally due the full measure of fairness. Of each should be expected what she is capable of doing, not what someone else may be capable of doing, be it less or more. Thus we have trust, acknowledged interdependence, understanding of individual abilities, and unwavering loyalty as the foundation of executive success—and likewise of true friendships."

"But we choose our friends," speculated Gertrude, "because they attract us. The choice is almost inevitable, whereas co-workers must be selected with deliberation and a very cool head."

"Well," I replied meditatively, "the cool head always seems to me inadequate without the warm heart. And the warm heart gets into lots of predicaments without the cool head. I should say, 'Keep calm and go slowly even when forming friendships; and let your heart glow warmly even when choosing committees or organizing office forces.'"

"It is true," ruminated Gertrude, "that what I have felt I should dislike about executive work was the slave-driver technique which I believed necessary. But if the demand is, instead, for the extension of social broadmindedness into business, why . . ."

"Why, you had better go out for that job that was offered you," I finished.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Evening accessories show a predilection for the new chalk pastels. Bags, scarfs, gloves, slippers, and chic little waistline jackets with no end of clever sleeve treatments add a touch of newness of color to the evening ensemble.

Trailing gowns are recurrent for formal dinner and evening wear. The trailing lines which start at the side-front, graduate into a half-yard sweep in the back, adding height as well as grace to the wearer.

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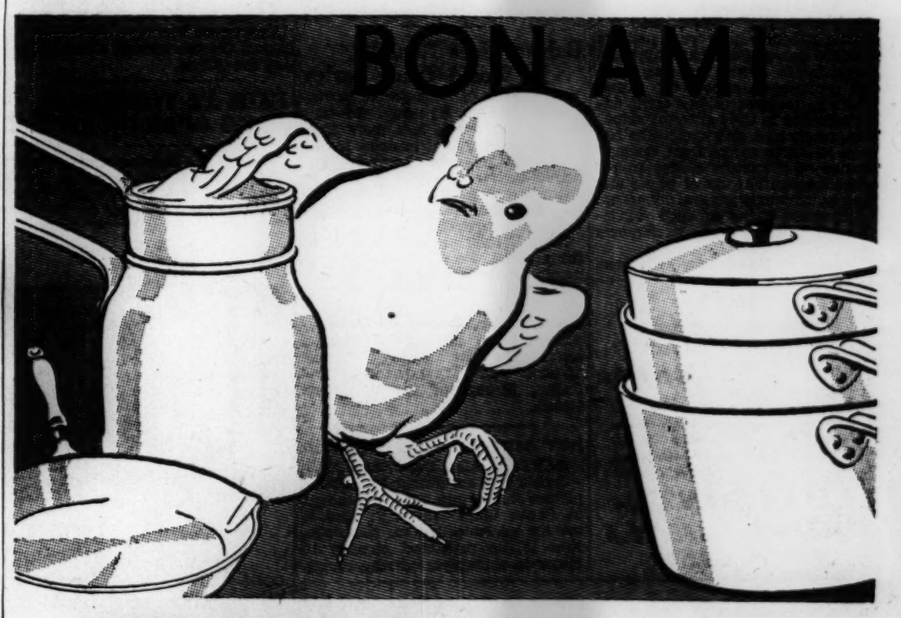

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THE HOME FORUM

Congresses and Waltzes

THERE was lately shown in Boston an English version of a German film, in English "The Congress Dances." This was followed by the original German version, "Der Kongreß tanzt"; and, although there were light music and all sorts of merriment, so careful was the work that it was a lesson in history.

As one sat in the stalls and watched the film unroll; as one heard the sweet music and saw the uniforms and civilian costumes of middle Europe and Russia in 1815; one was transferred to an age that now seems almost mythical, that is, if you will not read history. The sabretasches, the gold embroidered uniforms, the enormous hats with plumes as large as palm trees, the clinking sabres, the unbelievable collars to the coats, the high boots of fifty regulation patterns, or the tight strapped overalls, the small Austrian drums—did ever soldiers make war loaded down with so much upholstery? Until Sir John Moore taught the British the uses of light infantry, the unfortunate soldier was expected to combine the carrying capacity of the draught horse with the agility of a Bengal tiger. And the officers, what towering monuments of clothes were they! In those days, war was at least magnificent so far as finery was concerned.

But we are not concerned with war, but with a Congress that was convened at Vienna in 1814 after war had subsided for a while. And the Congress we saw was held on the screen and there was a great deal of music and much more laughing than crying. In fact, everyone from the Tsar Alexander of Russia to that historic figure, known as the "humblest private," had a distinctly good time. You must remember that it was in this remote period the rule and practice for everyone to dress the part. A Tsar dressed like a Tsar and a lawyer like a lawyer, while no one could mistake a washerwoman. Those were the days! When royalty went to its box at the opera or to a ball, it was preceded by men bearing wax candles. When a Minister, at least on the Continent, took his chocolate and bread stick in bed of a morning, and rang for his private secretary, the latter bowed like a jackknife before the great man and wore a cambric stock and frill that but followed His Excellency at a distance. Men wore tight coats and neckerchiefs in that happy age when the nineteenth century was not quite accustomed to itself and there was still embellishment. As Gilbert A. à Beckett was puzzled to know how the beaux of Charles Second's day managed in a rain, so from an early youth I have always wondered what the men of 1815 did with their enormous hats when the wind blew hard. No historian has ever cleared this matter and we must look to some painstaking doctoral thesis to do the much-needed work.

Hear the word of command, see the troops present their firelocks, hark to the blare of cavalry trumpets, regard well the squadron of lancers and their fluttering pennons; for now arrives the Tsar of all the Russias on his way to the Congress, and, seated with him in the state carriage on this 25th day of September, is Clemens Wenzel Lothar von Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein, whom even opponents confessed was a very pretty man of his hands when it came to diplomacy. Alexander is young, a fine figure of a man. He is a queer mixture of idealism and of the conviction that autocracy is the best system of government, for Russia, anyway. He smiles at Metternich and keeps an eye on him; Metternich smiles and keeps an eye on his Majesty. We see them, most affably talking as the carriage passes not too slowly through the streets packed with the cheerful Viennese. You can wear a padded uniform more comfortably in September than June and the Tsar most affably acknowledges the cheers of the crowd, in which we observe are several comely and enthusiastic women. The film has been so well managed, there have been such pains bestowed upon it, that you are not anywhere but in Vienna in 1815 as one of the welcoming crowd. Everyone is dressed in her or his best, the sun shines brightly, the trumpets clang and you can hear the thud of cavalry horses' hoofs. There are banners that wave gracefully and obscure one's vision, as it has ever been the way of rejoicing banners to do.

It is not all caracoling and gracious parading. By no means; there is that matter of the Congress and we see the august meeting the august and high mightinesses genuflecting and subalterns effacing themselves and young ladies of the Court who evidently believe that something remarkable is coming out of those gilt portfolios. Ah, those portfolios of stamped morocco! Sometimes they hold a document crackling with the welfare of millions and sometimes a clean neckerchief. But we are privileged who sit in the stalls; we may not have the right of the high justice and the low, yet we know this Congress is to be one of the most delightful. We have heard pleasant music and we have seen a Viennese glove shop where works the heroine who laughs at the young English captain of foot and does not treat the faithful Peppi any too well. You must know that Peppi is private secretary to the Prince Metternich; he is an important man, he saves the heroine from decidedly disagreeable treatment at the hands of the police, he conveys the messages of the great. Peppi has a heart of gold and a future, so far as a foreign minister's private secretary can be so gifted. But Peppi is a civilian and it is the soldiers who wear the fine clothes, and it is the Tsar Alexander Romanoff who wears the finest of all. Recedes the little glove girl for a while. We are beholding the First Congress of Vienna and, if the film is any authority, the Prince de Ligne was quite right when he complained that the Congress danced, but walked not at all. No more it does, but instead we have entrancing melodies. Everybody but Metternich dances. Even the Tsar dances and not badly; and, as for councilors of state and artillery colonels, it is just wonderful how they dance, their candid irresponsibility being most heartening. Even the chairs at the high table rock in rhythm, save one filled by the Turkish envoy, for all men of the world know that Turks did not dance in 1814.

All the time, there goes on the music and all the time we behold the glittering evolutions of a stratified society. We sit there in the theater not as spectators, but as those who are in Vienna at the Congress, because the thing is done so carefully and so thoroughly. Presently, there comes the thought, is what we see sophistication, or is it civilization with its patient deference to experience and its knowledge that you can be civilized and charming without becoming an enemy to society? Perhaps the only possible answer is that always some will like form and convention and always some will swear by the featureless excellence of commonplace. But one cannot philosophize while all this urbane spectacle displays itself. The people are waltzing still, the Master of Ceremonies is sternly alert, the floor is more and more crowded. By this time, if you please, even Metternich is waltzing and even subalterns are boldly careering about. Forgotten are the smiling crowds in the streets and gardens, the children we saw dancing on the lawn of the Tsar's villa; forgotten the song of the heroine, waft of clear air and flowers, is exchanged for the perfumes of a ballroom. Things are more select now, and there are half a dozen nationalities winding in and out upon the floor. For all this, the same ceremonious politeness continues; not a button on a uniform is out of place, the dukes and the duchesses, for all they have slight knowledge of economics, still are duchesses and dukes; the sentries stand rigid as ever. The music will go on until a mud-splashed dragoon shoulders his way through the swaying crowd and tells Metternich that Napoleon has escaped from Elba. We know all about that matter, we are film spectators and read the future. What counts is that we have had real enjoyment in stepping back into the simple sophisticated world that costumed itself quite as a matter of course and was not in fear of a little color. Alexander rumbles away in the imperial berlin, Metternich will drink some more chocolate, Peppi will take heart afresh. What is kindly and cheerful and sweet lingers in our thankful hearts. Der Kongreß tanzt? Aber, ja!

J. H. S.

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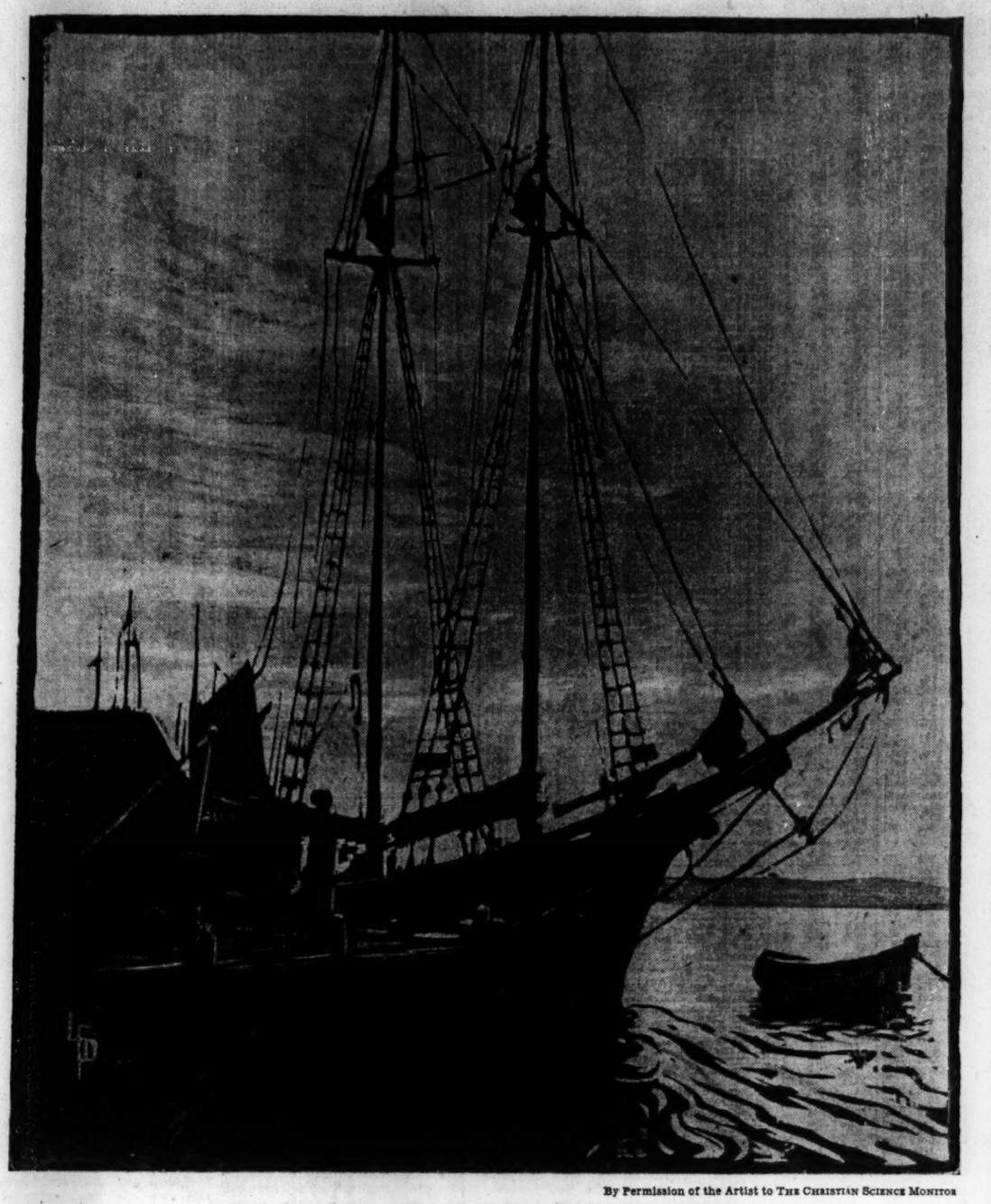

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The Black Schooner: From a Block Print by Leo F. Dorn

Eastward Passage

Manhattan's towers along the shore
Are lost in veils of amethyst;
My country's last vague outlines fade
In ocean mist.

And now we take the trackless road
That leads across the shining sea
To that bright land of burning flowers—
Italy.

Alone I watch the evening sky;
Looming across the golden bar
Above the beryl of the sea
Lifts a star.

—Will the foreshadowed days perhaps
Bring some friend in this blue unknown
To share the universe of sea
And stars among the rigging blown?

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

WORKING largely in silhouette, Mr. Leo F. Dorn has attained in his block print, "The Black Schooner," an uncommon feeling for the sea. Only an artist who responds to the freshening breeze that has a salty edge to the nostrils could have felt so strongly that form of the dory at the right, tugging at its anchor rope. This indication of possible motion is felt also in the placing of the schooner, which is pointed toward the open water, ready to go when sail is set. Meanwhile the tide swiftly curls around its bows and the sky is brilliant with the light of late afternoon. Artfully Mr. Dorn uses this tone to pick out the shape of the wharf in high lights. His treatment of the sky is ingenious, too, with patternings of lacy white clouds against the darker values of the blue. So largely is the composition kept in the vein of implication that it will mean different things to different persons, with each one supplying something out of his experience to complete the picture.

The Aspect of Medieval England

The lot of the tiller of the soil in medieval England would certainly have been far more tolerable if he had been a little more resourceful and enterprising in his daily work. He was desperately conservative and slow, distrustful of new ideas if any reached him, and most unlikely to have any of his own. Each manor contained land of three kinds: arable, pasture, and waste or common. But the yield of the cultivated land was very poor, often only six bushels from an acre in return for two. . . .

The aspect of the country was very different from what it is now, and decidedly less attractive. Few hedges divided the fields from the highroad and from each other. The various holdings were marked off by baulks of unploughed turf, and, as they were usually strips instead of squares, the surface of the land must have had a queer striped appearance. The homes of the villeins were little better than huts, the walls made of wattle and daub. This was a very simple method of construction, practised by the ancient Egyptians. A wall of this type consisted of a row of upright stakes connected by twisted withes and then covered with rough plaster. Just as in prehistoric times the potter was wont to ornament his clay pots with rows of scratches or thumbnail imprints, the medieval plasterer liked to make a crude pattern of herring-bone lines or intersecting angles upon the pale grey mud before it hardened and dried. The roofs of these cabins would be either of thatch or of interwoven boughs, and on the floors of bare earth straw was thickly strewn. Since straw served as bedding for both man and beast, it was a very useful thing; hence the medieval habit of cutting the grain very high up on the stalk when reaping. In the smaller houses chimneys were unknown, and the smoke of the winter wood-fires escaped as best it might through a hole in the roof. . . .

Harvest was the great event of the year. University students were released from their books in order that they might lend a hand in the fields; hence the length of the "Long Vac" in summer to this day. At harvest and haymaking time the labourers often received small gifts in kind. Thus at North Curry, in Somerset, each reaper might claim a sheaf bound with a band "long enough to go twice round the reeve's head"; the man who made hurdles had thirty cut saplings, and the hayward could take as much hay as he was able to raise to his "medkniche," or mid-knee. Communal farming was practised in England until the middle of the fourteenth century, and did not pass wholly out of use for some time afterward. Under this system all the lands, both the lord's lands (the demesne) and the tenants' holdings, were cultivated together. The holding of the free tenant averaged about thirty acres; that of the villein might be little more than a plot, or might extend to five or ten acres, or more. Each holding was divided into separate strips, sometimes at a considerable distance from each other, so that poor and rich land should be fairly shared out. Whenever the corn was cut and gathered into barns all the cattle of the village were let loose to graze upon the stubble. Meanwhile the grain was threshed and winnowed, and taken in sacks to the manorial mill to be ground.—DOROTHY MARGARET STUART, in "Men and Women of Plantagenet England."

To a Young Poet

I know thee not, and yet I know
Thou art a minstrel, holding flute
That deep-breathed, thou hast learned to blow
And in thy silver songs' pursuit
Hast wakened echoes high and low
That else were mute.

I only know with splendid might
The golden noted measures fall,
Flaming their way like liquid light,
From out thy heart, to hearts of all,
And that thou canst on music's height
The world enthrall.

—CARA E. WHITON-STONE, in "In a Portuguese Garden and Other Poems."

"Perta bardzo droga"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

PEWIEN chłopczyk zwykł był, klęcząc przy łóżku swoim, odmawiać co wieczór modlitwy, których go nauczono; starał się przytem pojąć ich znaczenie i usiłował być lepszym. Jednak pomimo swych starań nie mógł, zdawało się, uniknąć dziecinnych trudności. W szkole niedzielnej zapytywał swych nauczycieli o różne rzeczy; naprz, dlaczego nie uzdrawiają oni tak, jak to czynił Jezus i uczniowie jego? Mówiono mu, że nie powinien zadawać pytań, natomiast przyjmować to, co mu powiedziano. Taka odpowiedź nie wydała mu się logiczną; to znowu myśl wikłała mu się skutkiem pytań, co jest przyczyną wszystkiego, lub też dlaczego się zdaje, że niema drogi, by właśnie wiedzieć, jak kierować swem życiem?

W myśli jego o Bogu była gmatwanina. Widział obrazy, przedstawiające człowieka na tronie, o surowym wyglądzie, wśród obłoków, z uskrzydlonemi stworzeniami dokoła. Obrazy te miały przedstawiać Boga. Mówiono mu, że Bóg zabierał matki dzieciom, które ich potrzebują, że Bóg nawiedzał narody klęskami i głodem, że gniew Boży był straszny. Biblja zaś mówiła, że "Bóg jest miłością".

Jezus dokonał cudów wszelkiego rodzaju, kiedy uzdrawiał chorych i grzesznych i wskrzeszał umarłych. A jednak mówiono, że wiek cudów przeminął. Czyż nie powiedział Nauczyciel nasz: "Kto wierzy we mnie, ten i uczynki, które ja czynię, czynić będzie, i większe nad te czynić będzie, bo ja odchodzę do Ojca mego"? Czy zdumiewające słowa jego były powagą, czy też były legendą, albo fantastyczną opowieścią, podobną do tych, które mu czasem czytano?

Dziwił się, że nie mógł znaleźć żadnej zadowalającej odpowiedzi na swe natarczywe pytania. Kiedy zaś podrósł, sam zaczął szukać na nie odpowiedzi. Czytał książki filozoficzne i religijne na każdem polu myśli, o których mu wspomniano, lub które mógł znaleźć. Chodził do wielu kościołów i słuchał wiele kazań i odczytów. Zdawało mu się, że tu i tam jaśnieje światło Prawdy, jednak często jedno twierdzenie przeczyło drugiemu, podanemu przez jakąkolwiek inną, tak zwaną, powagę.

Czyż niema określonego i wyraźnego planu, który pomógłby w kierowaniu biegiem życia człowieka? Istotnie, "Miłość boska zawsze zaspakajała i zawsze zaspakajać będzie każdą ludzką potrzebę", jak mówi Mary Baker Eddy w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" /w Wiedzy a Zdrowiu z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego, str. 494/, ponieważ przyjaciel dał szukającemu, obecnie już młodzieńcowi, egzemplarz podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Po przeczytaniu i zbadaniu wielkiej liczby, tak zwanych, rozwiązań dla swych pytań, nie znalazł na nie zadowalającej odpowiedzi, przeto oględnie przyjmował twierdzenia tej książki. Robił notaty na jej marginesach, podając w wątpliwość twierdzenia. Niekiedy na dłuższy przeciąg czasu zaniedbywał czytanie książki, a jednak stopniowo światło Prawdy zaczęło świtać w jego świadomości.

Co za radość! Jakie objawienie! Tu było jasne, zrozumiałe, dowodne rozwiązanie dla wszystkich jego doczekań, zwątpień i bojaźni. Tu był podręcznik, który wykładał prawdę duchową pięknym, zrozumiałym językiem, z prawidłami również dowodnemi, jak i prawidła matematyki. Prawda, z początku zrozumienie przychodziło pozornie powoli, lecz gdy nauczył się tego "nowego języka", wtedy dawał wiele dowodów jego skuteczności. Teraz wiedział, że Bóg jest Miłość, zawsze użyteczna, zawsze działająca, zawsze obecna. Wiedział, iż, tak zwany, wiek cudów jest dla wszystkich czasów, Chrystus bowiem jest, był i zawsze będzie obecny.

Zawsze zamiłowany w czytaniu, często myślał, jak pięknie byłoby, gdyby istniała książka, zawierająca w sobie niewyczerpany zasób prawdy, i gdyby nawet musiał ograniczyć się tylko do niej, i znajdywac w niej natchnienie, pocieszenie i ukojenie. Teraz właśnie dwa jego największe pragnienia spełniły się. Znalazł odpowiedź na swe poszukiwanie Prawdy i nigdy niesprawiające zawodu źródło pomocy w tej, z Boga natchnionej, książce Science and Health /Wiedza a Zdrowie/, która, będąc uzupełnioną innemi dziełami Mrs. Eddy oraz Christian Science Quarterly /Kwartalnikiem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej/ z planem codziennego badania Biblji, łącznie z podręcznikiem, każdemu szczeremu poszukiwaczowi daje możność poznania dokładnego i pewnego sposobu załatwiania i rozwiązywania każdego ludzkiego zagadnienia.

Ponieważ nigdy nie pragnął wielkiego bogactwa, społecznego stanowiska lub doczesnej władzy, poczuwał się poniekąd do winy w oczach świata. Teraz wszystko zmieniło się, bo znalazł "perłę bardzo drogą". Począł w pewnej mierze, jak się ma stać wykonawcą "Słowa".

Znalazł godny cel—służenie Bogu i niesienie pomocy ludzkości—i, dzięki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, drogę wyraźnie określoną do tego radosnego celu.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

So Like a Quiet Rain

So like a rain she seems, a soothing rain
Tapping cool fingers on a window-pane,
And dropping syllables more slow and soft
Than the talk of sleepy pigeons in a loft.

—LEW SARETT, in "Wings Against the Moon."

The "pearl of great price"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE lad used to kneel by his bedside, night after night, saying the prayers which had been taught him, striving to understand their meaning, and trying to be a better boy. Somehow, try as he might, he did not seem to be able to keep from getting into childish difficulties. He had asked his Sunday school teachers about various things, such as why they did not perform healings as Jesus and his disciples had done; but he was told that he must not ask such questions, he must accept what he was told. This did not seem logical to him; but, then, his thought was confused as to what was the reason for everything, as to why there seemed to be no way of knowing just how to conduct his life.

There was confusion in his thought about God. He had seen pictures of what appeared to be a stern-faced man upon a throne amidst the clouds, with winged creatures surrounding him. These pictures were supposed to represent God. He was told that God took mothers away from their little children who needed them; that He visited nations with plague and famine; that His wrath was terrible. Yet the Bible said that "God is love."

Jesus had performed all sorts of miracles, healing the sick and sinning, and raising the dead; yet people said that the age of miracles had gone. But had not our Master said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father"? Did he mean these wonderful words; or did they represent just a legend or fairy tale, like some which had been read to him?

Puzzled at not being able to find any satisfactory answer to his wondering questions as he grew up, he started seeking for an answer himself. He read books on philosophy and religion, in every field of thought which he heard mentioned or could find. He went to many churches and listened to many sermons or lectures. There seemed a gleam of the light of Truth here and there, but often one statement was contradictory to that made by some other so-called authority.

Was there not some definite and clear chart by which one might steer one's life's course? Truly, "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," as Mary Baker Eddy tells us on page 494 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," for a friend gave a copy of this textbook of Christian Science to the seeker, now a young man. Having read and studied such a great number of so-called solutions to his problem without finding a satisfactory answer, he was very cautious in accepting the statements made in this book. He made notations in the margins, questioning the statements. At times he would neglect to read the book for long periods; but gradually the light of Truth broke upon his consciousness.

What joy! What a revelation! Here was the clear, lucid, provable solution to all his wonderings, doubts, and fears. Here was a textbook that stated spiritual truth in beautiful, understandable language, with rules as provable as the rules in mathematics. True, the understanding seemed to come slowly at first; but as he learned this "new tongue" he proved its efficacy in many ways. Now he knew that God is Love, ever available, ever active, ever present. He knew that the age of miracles, so called, is for all time; for the Christ is and has been and ever will be present.

Throughout all his life he had been a great reader, and had often thought how fine it would be if only there were some book that contained an inexhaustible supply of truth, so that if he were confined to but this one book he could always find inspiration, comfort, and solace in it. And here, two of his greatest desires were fulfilled. He had found an answer to his search for Truth, and a never failing source of help, in this God-inspired book, Science and Health, which, supplemented by Mrs. Eddy's other writings and the *Christian Science Quarterly*, with its plan of daily Bible study in conjunction with the textbook, enables every sincere seeker to know the exact and sure way to meet and solve his every human problem.

Never having had a desire for great wealth, for social position or temporal power, he had felt somehow guilty in the eyes of the world. But now all that was changed, for he had found the "pearl of great price." He had learned in some measure how to become a doer "of the word."

He has found a worthy goal—to serve God and to help the human race—and through Christian Science, a clearly defined highway to this joyful end.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

The Boyhood Home of Sebastian Bach

Eisenach is a little town full of interesting memories, and famous for its music. In the fifteenth century its poor children used to wander about the streets, singing for alms. The master of the Eisenach school formed a strolling chorus in 1600, and similar choruses were continued for more than one hundred years. No doubt our great Bach, when a lad, marched through the streets singing, as, perhaps, Luther had done two hundred years before. There is a fine Wagner museum at Eisenach, but the town remains an objective point to the traveler chiefly on account of its famous castle, the Wartburg, to enter which one must (as they did centuries ago) cross on the old drawbridge.

Nearly six hundred feet above Eisenach stands this ancient abode of the Landgraves of Thuringia, and one must be a sturdy walker to enjoy the continuous ascent. Children and other travelers who find the route too formidable may avail themselves of the brisk little donkeys that are kept at hand for transportation purposes. Each donkey has a pet name, and his photograph may be taken away as a souvenir. Once attained, the height offers a magnificent view. In this castle overlooking the town the Sangerkrieg (minstrel's contest) was held in 1207. No doubt Bach in his boyhood made many a journey to this place which, with its noble altitude, its history and association with musical events, must have been a source of inspiration to his impressionable mind.

The house in which Bach was born attracts all visitors. This little German house is finely preserved, though it is said by those who have seen it that eight families or more now occupy the building.—From "Pictured Lives of Great Musicians," by ALETHEA B. and REBEKAH CRAWFORD.

Evening in the Shan Hills

The Rest House stood on a little rise above Mongnai. From the front room, three sides of which were window, I looked back over the way we had come, across a wide fertile valley, misty now but a vivid green where the streams wandered over it and flooded the paddy fields. Guarding the valley on either side, as though it were a wide river flowing between them, were long hill ranges, dark indigo blue in the shadow of thunder clouds, with the peaks of more distant ranges etched in delicate gray above them.

Beneath us lay the Sawbwa's capital, a little town of thatched bamboo houses on stilts, and numerous old stone Buddhist monuments and pagodas. Just below the Rest House was a slender white pagoda with gold-leafed spire and crown of gilded bells. A sudden gleam of sunlight slanted out from the black cloud-strewn sky and lighted it to a brilliant shining gold, eerily bright against the somber background of the hills.

Darkness came quickly with the storm. I stood by the window, watching the distant lightning flicker round the hilltops, while a dull glare broke the intense darkness where here and there the jungle fires crept over their flanks like sparks up a sooty chimney. In spite of the storm, there was peace. Fireflies sparkled all round the garden outside, and there drifted upward from the plain a soft harmony of sounds—the low chant of Buddhist priests reciting the evening prayer, the deep continuous note of wooden cowbells, and the higher pitched fitful tinkling of the pagoda bells as a gusty wind stirred them into swift melodious motion.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1932

STOCKS CHURN AROUND IN AN IRREGULAR WAY

Losses Followed by Sharp Gains—Few Rails Are Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The stock market was a mixed affair today. Several pivotal issues recovered in the last hour, after sagging 1 to 3 points.

American Telephone more than regained a 2-point loss, and losses of about 3 in Case and Union Pacific were about recovered.

A few of the minor rails were strong, with Lackawanna up 8 to a new 1932 high. National Biscuit, Kennecott, Penney, Corn Products, and Procter & Gamble were up 1 to 2 in the late trading.

The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

The midweek business statistics were mildly encouraging, particularly the report of electric power production for the week ended Aug. 20, showing the best seasonal upturn for that period since Aug. 1929. Of course, the volume of business had already started to recede in this month, three years ago. Compared with last year, production for the week was off 12.9 per cent, a slightly better comparison than the two previous weeks, when it was off 13.1 per cent.

Freight Loadings

A number of traders, however, appeared to be willing to take profits, pending more decisive indications of seasonal business pickup. Continued gains in loadings of revenue freight, according to some analysts, should be experienced in August as a forerunner to real improvement the coming autumn. In the week ended Aug. 13, there was a gain of 16,000 cars. Another gain for the week ended Aug. 20 would be encouraging.

Among individual carrier reports for that week now available, New York Central and Pennsylvania show slight gains, while Santa Fe and St. Louis terminal loadings are off moderately. Stocks of the hard coal carrying railroads were evidently bought on the theory that the roads are coming into the season of extensive fuel movement and should report better earnings.

The continued low ebb of steel production, as reported by Iron Age, took some of the edge off the encouraging comment by Chairman Taylor of United States Steel. Nevertheless, substantial pickup after Labor Day is confidently expected in important steel quarters.

National Steel, an outstanding strong spot in today's market, has been able to pay common dividends thus far this year.

Coppers were helped by continued firmness of red metal prices abroad. The weekly petroleum statistics were favorable, showing a drop of 1,119,000 barrels of gassoline in storage and a 33,400-barrel reduction in daily average crude production.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market turned somewhat irregular today after several weeks of steadily rising prices in which the average for 60 corporate loans had climbed to a position only slightly under the year's high.

Profit-taking in the speculative railroads, some of which were up around 300 per cent above their 1932 bottom quotations, was fairly general in early trading. A number of carrier issues were off from 1 to 2 or more points at one period.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	2%	2%	1½@6
Stock Exch renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Curb Exch.	2	2	2
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	28c	28c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money		1½%	1½%
Short bills		⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝
3 mos bill		1⅛@1¼	1¼@1⅜
Bar gold	118s 11d	118s 11d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅛d	127⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$3.46¼	$3.46½	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅜	3.46⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0512½	.0513½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1845	.1845	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0156	.0157	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4025	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1738	.1740	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0804	.0804	.193
Sweden—krona	.1780	.1780	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944	.1945	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2362½	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3100	.3100	*
India—rupee	.2615	.2620	.3650
Japan—yen	.2215	.2250	.4984
Java—florin	.4012½	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4037½	.4037½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8762½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4916	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 23
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow & P	1700	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
9¼	2½		Abitibi pf	200	8	7	7	7
7¾	1⅜		Adams Express	2300	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6¾
38½	12	.2	Adams Millis	400	21¾	20¼	21	20¾
13	9¼	1	Addressograph	1400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
10½	4¼	1.60	Advance Rumely pf	1100	10	9¼	10	9¾
60½	20⅛	4½	Affiliated Prod	100	60¾	57½	60⅞	59⅝
2¼	⅝		Air Reduction	1100	2½	2	2	2
11⅞	7¾	.50	Airway Elec App	4100	10¾	9¼	10	9¾
3⅜	⅜		Alaska-Juneau	2200	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
7⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	4000	3	2⅝	3	2⅞
7	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
87½	47½	6½	Allegh pf ww XL	200	7	7	7	7
13⅝	4		Allied Chem	18300	83½	80¼	83⅛	83¼
17⅜	12	.2	Allis Chalmers	1100	13½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
9	3½		Amerada	300	20⅝	20	20	20¼
11⅞	5¾		Am Ag Ch Del	400	9	9	9	9
47	27	3	Am Bank Note	200	18	18	18	17½
3⅛	1		Am Bank Note pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8⅞	⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15½	6¾	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	110	9¾	8	9¾	9
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Brake S&F	100	15	15	15	15½
129	93½	7	Am Can	21100	58¼	55¾	57⅞	56¾
9¾	3⅛		Am Can pf	100	120	120	120	120
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & Fdry	1100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
26	7		Am Car & F pf	80	41⅞	39	40	38½
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	15
19⅝	11		Am Chicle	1400	34¼	32⅜	32¾	33¾
10½	2¾		Am Com Alcohol	2200	20⅜	18¾	19⅝	20⅜
11¾	2		Am European	100	9½	9½	9½	10½
33	3		Am & For Pow	4500	10¾	10¼	10⅝	01⅜
77½	23		Am & For Pow 6	100	30	30	30	31
21½	1		Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	71½	70	71	70
15⅜	5		Am Hide & L	400	4⅞	4	4⅜	4⅜
21⅝	6	2	Am Hide & L pf	400	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
68	40		Am Ice	1500	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞
9⅜	2½		Am Ice pf	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
10½	3⅜		Am International	2200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3¾	1		Am Locomotive	400	11½	11	11⅛	11
33½	7		Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
19⅛	6½		Am Metal	11900	6¼	5½	6¼	5¾
33	7⅞	1½	Am Metal 6%	100	19	17⅞	19	17
16⅞	3		Am News	10	21½	21½	21½	
50	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	6800	13	12	12⅜	12⅛
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	52	48	49	48
15	3½		Am P&L pf A	1200	44⅛	41¼	41¼	44
13	3		Am Radiator	4200	9½	8¾	9⅛	9¼
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Rolling Mill	3600	14⅞	13¾	14⅜	13
19	10	2	Am Safety Razor	400	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
70	20½		Am Shipbuilding	100	52	52	52	52
85	22		Am Smelt & Ref	4300	20½	18⅛	20⅜	19⅜
93¾	33		Am Smelt & R pf	100	52	52	52	
36¾	20	2½†	Am Steel Fdries	1200	10¾	9½	10⅞	10
39¼	13	2	Am Stores	100	34⅛	31⅝	32⅝	32⅝
137¾	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	32⅛	31½	31⅝	34⅞
25	5		Am Tel & Tel	35100	117¾	113¼	117¼	115⅝
70	11½		Am Type Fndrs	300	15	15	15	
17½	5¼	1.20	Am Type F pf	40	30	29	30	28
51½	24	7	Am Wat W&S	4300	28¾	27¼	28¼	28
2	⅛		Am WW&E ct	1200	23¼	22⅜	23	22⅞
1⅛	⅛		Am Woolen	1300	6¼	5⅞	5¾	6
14⅜	3½		Am Woolen pf	1700	32¾	31½	32¼	32¾
3	1		Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	⅞	1⅛	
12⅞	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝
10	3½		Anaconda Cop	11000	10¾	10	10⅜	10
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	
51½	24	7	Anchor Cap	400	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
2	⅛		Armour Del pf	400	54	54	54	53¾
1⅛	⅛		Armour Ill A	1500	2½	2	2	2
14⅜	3½		Armour Ill B	1200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
3	1		Armour Ill pf	400	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅛
7½	4		Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5
25⅜	⅜		Art Metal Const	100	5	5	5	5
8½	3		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
24½	20		Asso Dry Goods	1100	8¾	7½	8¼	7⅞
94	17⅞		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	33	32¾	33	30½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	15100	57¾	52⅝	57½	55⅛
41½	23¼		Atl Coast Line	200	72	70	72	70
51⅜	13⅛	1	Atl Refining	1400	34¾	30	34¾	31½
25½	23⅛		Atlas Powder	12000	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	18½
31¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	2100	15	12½	15	12½
16	11¾	1	Austin Nichols A	11100	69	64¼	68	67
5½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1200	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 23
25	13		Fed Min & Sm	1000	25	25	25	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	1000	8½	8½	8¾	6⅞
27⅝	6	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	9000	22½	20⅜	22⅛	22½
18⅝	10½	1	Firestone T & R	1300	13⅞	13½	13⅜	13⅞
59½	48	6	Firestone T&R pf A	300	60	60	60	59
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	3500	50¼	49	50¼	51
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	7	7	7	8¾
7½	2		Follansbee B	1000	1	1	1	1
10½	3¾		Food Mach	1000	5¾	5¼	5¾	
13½	3		Foster-Wheeler	100	7	7	7	
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	7500	13	12⅜	13	13
8⅝	1		Fox Film A	2000	20½	20½	20½	20
23¼	10	2	Freeport Texas	15000	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
32	3		Fuller 2pf	2500	24	22½	24	23
				10	7½	7½	7½	

—G—

1⅞	⅛		Gabriel Snub A	300	1¼	1	1	
3⅜	⅛		Gen Am Inv	400	4½	4¼	4¼	1¼
68	36		Gen Am In pf ww	100	68	68	68	68
35⅝	9½		Gen Am Tnk Car	600	17⅞	17⅝	17⅜	17⅛
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	800	11½	10½	10⅝	11⅛
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	800	17	14⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3⅜	⅛		Gen Bronze	600	4⅝	4	4	4⅛
4	¼		Gen Cable	400	4	2½	4	4¼
8	1½		Gen Cable pf	600	7	6½	7	2¼
20½	3¾		Gen Electric	98000	20¾	18⅞	20⅜	18½
26⅛	10	.40	Gen Foods	16100	30⅜	29½	30¾	30
40½	19¼	2	Gen Gas & E A	400	2¼	2	2	
23¾	3	6	Gen Gas&E cv pf	800	20½	18	19	17½
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas&E 7%	800	11½	10½	10⅝	11
40	6¾	8	Gen Gas&E 8%	200	30	26½	27½	25
42¾	28	3	Gen Mills	3200	28½	28	28½	28½
24⅝	7⅜		Gen Motors	98200	44½	43¼	44	43¾
87¼	56⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	80½	78¼	78½	79⅜
4	2½		Gen Out Adv	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
5	1		Gen Pub Service	1200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	17⅞	16	17	17
13¾	1¾		Gen Realty	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14¾	1¾		Gen Refractories	300	11	11	11	11⅜
24½	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	46200	20⅝	20	20⅜	20¼
7½	⅜		Gimbel Bros	2100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
7	3½		Glidden	1800	7½	7	7½	6⅞
57	35	7	Glidden pref	40	65	65	65	
6¾	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	5600	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	5¾
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	4400	19	18¼	18⅝	18⅛
20	7		Goodrich	6600	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞
19⅜	5½		Goodrich pf	800	25	25	25	26
61	19¾	7	Goodyear	9800	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	19½
28½	7¼		Goodyear 1pf	1200	58	57¼	58	58
4¾	1		Graham Paige	42100	28½	27	27	27
7¾	2¾		Granby	32100	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
9¾	3½		Grand Union	4600	7¾	7¼	7½	7
22	3	1	Grand Un pf	2600	9⅜	8¾	9	8½
13½	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	1200	14½	14½	14½	14½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
19	6½		Greene Cananea	3100	21	20½	20½	21
25	5½		Great Nor pf	8600	18¾	17	17	
8¾	3¼		Great West Sug	4800	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅝
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	4000	83	82	83	82
2	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	2100	2	1¾	2	1⅞
19¾	3		Gulf Mobile pf	400	10½	10	10½	
9½	2½		Gulf States Steel	400	9½	9½	9¾	9⅞
30	12		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	80	30	26	30	

—H—

28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	25	25	25	
23½	7		Hahn Dept Sto	2300	23⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
19	7		Hahn D S pf	100	18½	18½	18½	
15	7		Hall Printing	300	5	5	5	
7	1		Harbison Walker	200	16	16	16	16
42½	6		Hershey Corp	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
57	5		Hershey Choc pf	1200	60	57½	60	58½
100	76		Hollander	100	76	76	76	
7½	1		Holland Furnace	1400	8¼	6½	6¾	6½
110	9		Houdaille Her B	2600	11	10½	11	10⅝
1			Houdaille Her B	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	114½
83½			Houston Oil	1600	23½	21½	23½	22½
5	.40		Houston Oil new	6400	23⅞	22¾	23½	22½
2⅞			Howe Sound	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
27⅛			Hudson Motor	1100	10	10	10	10
1½			Hupp Motors	4600	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
				1400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

—I—

18⅛	4¾		Ill Central	34600	18⅞	14⅛	18¾	17½
26½	7⅛		Ill Central pf	400	27¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
1⅜			Indian Refining	400	5¼	5	5¼	2
38⅜	7	2	Indus Rayon	16900	28⅜	26⅜	29	25¾
39½	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	35	33¾	33¾	34
8	3¼	.62½	Inland Steel	2100	22¼	21½	22¼	20½
8	3¼		Inspiration Cop	1200	4⅜	4	4⅛	3⅞
14⅜	2¼		Insuranshare Del	100	6	6	6	
14⅜	2¼		Insuranshare Md	100	3	3	3	
5	1¼		Interboro Rap T	9900	7½	5½	5½	7
1⅛	⅛		Intercon Rub	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	¼		Interlake Iron	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	7
117	52½	.65	Int Agr Corp	100	11½	11½	11½	13¾
1¼	⅛		Int Agr pref	100	7½	7½	7½	5½
183⅜	43¾		Int Business M	2100	98½	99⅝	98½	97
17⅜	3	.20	Int Carriers	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
34½	10⅜	1.60	Int Cement	1900	12	11	12	11⅝
108	68¾		Int Combustion	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
11⅜	2⅜		Int Harvester	21900	33⅜	30	32⅛	32¾
61	19¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	95	95	95	95
28½	7¼		Int Hydroelec	1300	8¾	8¾	9	8¾
11	2		Int Nickel	16100	19⅝	18⅜	19⅜	18⅝
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Paper 7%	20	8	7¼	8	7½
44¾	20¼	3	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	18¼		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	8	7⅝	8	7½
26	4		Int Salt	1100	16¾	16½	16½	16½
18¼			Int Shoe	400	29½	29	29½	29
2⅜			Int Silver	100	19	19	19	19½
1½			Int Silver pf	200	49½	49	49½	48
3¼			Interstate D S pf ww	10	35	35	35	
1½			Int Tel & Tel	94200	12¾	11½	12¾	11½
10¼	2		Interstate Dept S	400	5½	5	5½	
6			Intertype Corp	200	5½	5¼	5½	4
85	6		Island Crk Coal	100	16	13⅞	16	15¾
			Island Crk C pf	50	6	6	6	

—J—

35	15½	4½†	Jewel Tea	300	30¼	30	30¼	30
27½	10		Johns Manville	100	27¼	25¾	26¾	26
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	50	63½	63	63	

—K—

13¼	2¼		Kan C & South	200	12⅞	11½	12⅞	11⅞
25¾	5	2	Kan C & So pf	100	22¾	21	22¾	22½
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	400	6¼	5⅞	6	5½
27⅛	1		Kelly-Springfield	400	9¾	9½	9½	9¼
17	1		Kelly Sp 8% ctfs	300	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
17	1		Celly-Sp 8% ctfs	100	17	17	17	17
4¼	1		Kelse; Hayes W	800	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
38	11	6	Kelvinator Corp	1200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5¾
13¾	4⅞		Kendall Co pf	20	31	31	31	31
131⅜	3		Kennecott Cop	11000	14	12¾	13⅞	13⅝
19	6⅝	4	Kinney pf	400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
110	88	7	Kresge	6300	13⅜	12½	13⅛	12¼
9¼	1		Kresge pf	400	92¼	92	92¼	93
187⅜	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	11000	1½	¾	¾	¾
			Kroger Groc & B	14300	17⅛	16½	16⅝	16½

—L—

4	2	1	Lane Bryant	100	4	4	4	3
11	3⅜		Lee Rubber	200	3½	3	3½	
5	1		Lehigh Port Cem	200	9	9	9	8¼
21¾	5		Lehigh Val Coal	200	9	9	9	8¼
50½	30½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	200	33½	33⅜	33⅜	34
8	3¾		Lehman Corp	400	21¾	14½	19⅞	14½
22	9	1	Libbey-Owens-F	300	50	47½	48¼	48¼
34	13¼	45	Liquid Carbonic	400	17	16½	17	7
75	39	6½	Loew's Inc	21100	33¾	32	33½	32¾
43⅞	17⅜		Loft Inc	100	75	75	75	75
23⅜	¼		Long Bell Lum A	200	3	2⅞	3	3
36⅜	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1200	29½	28¼	29	27¼
8⅜	7½		Louisville G & N	200	21⅞	21	21	21
7½	1½		Ludlum Steel	5400	29½	23⅝	29½	23⅝
				400	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7

—M—

21	10	2	McCroy Corp	600	16¾	16	16	16⅜
62	20	6	McCrory pf	40	44½	43½	43½	43½
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	200	16¼	15⅞	16	16
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	500	50⅛	49½	50	49¾
36	10		McLellan Stores	100	2¼	2	2¼	2
22¾	10	1	McLellan Sto pf	190	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
60½	17	2	Mack Trucks	1100	22	21½	21¾	21⅝
9	4½	.50	Macy (RH) & Co	1600	41⅞	40	41¼	40
13¼	½		Magma Copper	300	9	8½	9	8¼
1			Mallison	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	⅛		Mallinson pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2	¼		Manati Sugar	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
			Manati Sug pf	30	13	13¼	13¼	1½
20¾	4		Man Elv gtd	140	32½	32	32	32
7	3½		Man Elv mg	200	10¾	8¾	10	10¾
14⅞	6½	.80	Man Shirt	200	6½	6	6½	
11½	5¾	1	Marine Mid	1000	14⅞	13½	13¾	14
2⅜	½		Mar

GOOD VOLUME OF SALES IN WOOL MARKET

Improvement in Prices With Substantial Lots Sold

Improvement in wool prices has been progressive. Demand, which seemed to be lessening toward the end of last week, is showing signs of revival again this week, and some very substantial lots of wool have been purchased by the manufacturers, especially by those who comb and spin their own wools. Topmakers and spinners also have shown interest in the market.

The best phase of the current market lies in the fact that the demand for the finished fabric has been increasing, in spite of the fact that the price of wool, tops and yarns have been rising. Tops and yarns have followed in the wake of wool, and prices for piecegoods are now being marked up. Some of the mills have withdrawn goods from sale at the old price, with the evident expectation of reoffering them later on a higher price-basis.

Medium Wool in Demand

While the bulk of the business during the week has been in the finer qualities, there has been also a very appreciable increase in the demand for medium wools. Three-eighths combing wools, which have been neglected, have come up rapidly, and quarter-blood combing wools are well sold ahead and distinctly strong. There have been some sales in the Boston market of wools in merchantable form which are figured to be very nearly on a basis equivalent to 18c for graded Ohio-Michigan quarter combing wool.

The market for graded quarter-blood fleece combing wool is fairly quotable at 17 to 18c in the grease. Three-eighths combing territory and quarter combing territory have sold, respectively at 37 to 38c and 32 to 34c, clean basis.

For half-blood combing territory wools as high as 40 cents, clean basis, has been realized, while for half-blood Ohio combing 17½c in the grease has been paid and 18c is the bottom price quoted for present choice wools. Low quarter-blood combing wool has been sold at 15c for bright fleece.

Wools suited to the woolen mills have been in fair request, although not so active as the worsted wools. Holders of fine scoured territory wools have marked up prices about 5c a pound from the recent low point, and have not found the mills following the price up too eagerly.

New Mexican Wool Firm

Sales of No. 1 New Mexican scoured were effected in some quantity at 38 cents. There have been some very choice white double A scoured wools sold at 47 cents compared with an earlier price of 42@43 cents.

Scoured No. 2 New Mexican is quoted generally at 36@38 cents; No. 3 at 32@34 cents and No. 4 has been sold at 30 cents. B lambs scoured of fair color are quoted in the range of 32@35 cents, mostly, for good to choice lots. Sales of light gray Bs are reported in the range of 22@25 cents for good to choice lots. A supers are quotable at 38@40 cents and fine As at 42@43 cents.

In the west, the later purchases are bringing the holders more money. There is only a small portion of the new clip left and some of that, like wool in the east, is practically withdrawn from the market by the high prices asked.

Mohair continues to move rather of tops or broken hair for the woolen trade. These sales are said to be equivalent to about 12@14 cents a pound in the grease, according to the hair.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85½	85½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34¾	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30¾	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37	35½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	91	90
Am & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	49¾	46
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70½	70½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80½	79½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	70	69¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4½	4½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91½	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	107
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101½	101
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¼	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106
Amer WW&El 5s '34	94	93
Amer WW&Elec deb 6s'75	79	78
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	39	38
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	17½	17½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	39	39
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72	71
Associated Oil 5s '51	102½	102¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¾	91¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79½	79½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	37½	37
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79½	79½
Atl Coast Line L&N col 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	64½	64½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	36
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83½	83
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	50	47
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	59¼	58
Balt & Ohio 5s cf Swn div '50	81	75
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	56	55½
Balt & Ohio 6s '95	66	64½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	93¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	76½	73½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	78	73½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	14	14
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	104
Bklyn-Man Tr 5s '68	89	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102½	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80	79¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99¾	99¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100⅜	100⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	62½	61½
Bur C R Nor 5s '34	76	75
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	72	72
Bush Term con 5s '55	62	62
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	73
Brodway & 7th Ave RR cn	2½	2½
Calif Petrolemu deb 5½s '38	93⅛	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¼	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87½	87⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	87	86⅜
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '68	91⅝	91⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '68	91⅝	91½
Can North 4½s '35	97	97
Can North deb 6½s '46	103	103
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	73	69⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78½	78
Can Pacific 5s '44	87	86⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	83½	83
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	30	29
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48	48
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	35⅞	35
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	38	37½
Cen RR of N J & Cas 1st 5s '51	74¾	73¾
Cen New England 4s '61	71⅝	71⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84¼	84¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93	93
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	88	88
Certainteed 5½s '48	47	45
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	67⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94⅞	94¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	103½
Ches & O 4½s '30	87	85½
Ches & O Ry 1st 4s '89	81	81
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '48	49	49
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	86	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	24½	21¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	53
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	46	45½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	72	70⅝
Chicago M&StP 4½s reds B '78	71	70½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13¼	12
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39	37
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	70	70
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	44¼	41½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	34	32
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	78	78
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	81	80
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	44¼	41½
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	72	71⅛
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	54	52
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	48	47½
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	39	36⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	56¾	54½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	49	48⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109¾	109⅝
Chicago & W India 4s '52	70½	70½
Chicago & W Indian 5½s '62	85	85
Childs Co 5s '43	39¼	39
Chile Copper 5s '47	61½	60
Cin Gas &, Elec 4s '58 A	92	92
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	97¼	96½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	62	61
Clec Un Term 5s '73	83	83
Colonial Oil 6s '38	57½	57½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63	61½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	87	86¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	88½	87½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88½	88
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	94½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	10½	10½
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Container Corp 5s ct '43	31	30
Corn Products 5s '34	104	104
Corwn Cork & Seal 6s '47	84¼	84¼
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	80	80
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31	30¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	44	43¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	45	45
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	82¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	91½	90
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	55	54¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	58	58
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	29¾	28⅞
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	34¾	31¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	85	85
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Dodge Brots sf 6s '40	89½	88½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	100¼	100¼
East Coast Sug 7½s '37	10	9½
Elgin Joliet & E RR 5s '56	90	90
Erie RR 1 st con 4s '96	76½	76½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	46	46
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	46	46
Erie RR ref 5s '67	42	39½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	58	57½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41½	40
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	73½	73½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	74	74
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	43½	43
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	6½
Fre Elec Mo Val 6s '33	85	85
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95½	95½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63	60
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	6	6
Goodrich 6s '45	59	58¾
Godrich 1st 6½s '47	89	89
Godyear Tire 5s '57	84	82¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	77⅞
Grand Rpds & Ind 5s	103	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	67¾	66¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	66	66
Great Northern 5s '73 C	74	72
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	79	79
Great Northern 7s '36 A	89	86
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	48	48
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	44	44
Houston Oil 5½s '40	68	66¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	50	49
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	57½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Central 4s '53	54	52
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	67	67
Ill Central 4¾s '66	50	48
Ill Central 6½s '36	80	80
Ill Central CStL&No 4½s '63	54	50
Ill Central CStL&No 5s A '63	57½	54¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	9½	9½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88	85
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83½	83½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	57½	55¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	49¾	48⅛
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9½	9
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9¾	9¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56½	55
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¾	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	32	30
Inter Rap Trans 7s' '32	72	72
Int ¾ G Nor 5s '56	36¼	35
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	36	35
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	46½	39
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	15¼	12¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45½	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	57⅞	56⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	31	29½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	49¾	48
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50	48¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50¼	48¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	97½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	98	98
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	67	67
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70½	70½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅛	88
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89½	89½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44	44
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	87	87
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77½	77
Lack Steel con 5s '50	88⅝	88½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	72½	72
Laclede Gas 5½s D	72½	71
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79	79
L'Autaro C. '54	13½	12
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	52⅞	52⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	78½	78½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	90	89
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87¼	87¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	86⅛	86⅛
Long Island 5s '34	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45½	42⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102¾	102
L&N 1st 5s '37	86⅞	86⅞
L&N rfg 5s 2002 B	75½	75
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80½	80
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38½	37½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	28½	28½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	78¾	75¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	56	56
Metro Edison 4½s '58	87	85½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97½	97½
Metro Water 5½s '50	64½	64½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	90½	88½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	48
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78¼	78¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65	65
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	50	50
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73½	73½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	32	28
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	48	45
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	43	39
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	42½	41
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	42⅜	40
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	43	39½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30	28¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	9⅜	9⅜
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9	8
Montant Power rfg 5s '43	88½	88½
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	74	74
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73	73
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	75⅝	73⅝
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	65	65
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50
Nat Dairy Prod 3½s '48	93	92
Nat Steel 5s	81½	81½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89½	87
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	76	76
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	76	75½
N O T & M 5s B '54	42½	42
N O T & M 5½s '54	45¾	43⅞
N O T & M 5s C '56	45	45
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	80¼	80
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84½	84½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	60¾	58
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	59½	58
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s '42	82½	82½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	67½	64½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	81	81
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	37	35½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	43	39½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	59¼	56
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	82	82
NY Dock Co 4s '51	69	69
NY Dock Co 5s '48	51	50
NY Edison 5s C '51	104¾	104½
NY Edison 5s '44	105¼	105¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅜	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98¼	98
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107⅛	107⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65	65
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	65	65
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	90	90
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47½	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	53½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2¼	2
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	42½	42½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99	98⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97⅝	97½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	43	42½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NYC Southern rfg A '61	10⅝	10
Norf & W con 4s '96	94¾	94¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	32	32
North Am Co 5s '61	88¾	88¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88½	87⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89½	89½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	91½	91½
Nor Ohio 5s '45	80	80
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84¾	84¾
Nor Pacific 6 B 2047	87½	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83	83
Otis Steel 6s '41	40	39
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97¼	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31	31
Paramount Public 5½s '50	44	43
Par-Lex Leashold 6½s '53 ct	12	12
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	85	65
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	50	49
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	51	51
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	93	93
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	95½	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	72⅜	70¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	82¾	82¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	84	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	81	81
Penn Railroad 5s '64	82	82
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	92
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100	100
Pere Marquette 5s '56	65	64
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	60	60
Phillipsh Pet 5¾s '39	76¾	76½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92¾	92¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101	101
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	65	65
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	54	52
Phil Railway 4s '37	28½	25
Pillsbury Flour 6s '43	100	94½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	55	55
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	66¼	63
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	92½	92½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	40	38
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¼	92¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	86	86
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83¾	83¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	71½	71½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	86¼	86¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	77	77
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70¼	66¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 cts	25	25
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66	64½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	70¼	70
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	17¾	16½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	16	15
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	23¼	23
St Louis Peoria & NW 5s	64	64
St Louis SW con 4s '32	41¼	41
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50	49½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	67½	67½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	15½	12½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	6	6
Seabd AL con 6s '45	6¾	6½
Seabd AL 6s ct	5½	5½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	6	5½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	38	36½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¾	85⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84	84
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3½	3½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	97¾
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	76¼	75
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	20	20
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82	82
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	61
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	62	59
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	75	75
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	43¼	41
Southern Ry con 5s '94	82	82
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	55½	51
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	57¼	54½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	43	41
Spokane I R 4½s '55	36¼	36¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80½	80½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	92½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	63½	62½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49½	49½
Third Ave 5s '37	31	31
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	31½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	64	64
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	50⅞	50
Union Pacific 1st 5s '47	95⅜	94¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93⅝	94¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	82⅜	82⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86	86
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54	53
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	83	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	45	43½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51	48½
Vanadium 5s '41	57½	57⅛
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	100½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101	100½
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	47	47
Wabash R R4½s '76	12¾	12¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	75	75
Wabash RR 5s B '76	14	14
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	57	57
Wabash RR 5½s '75	15½	14½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	14½	12½
Walworth 6s '45	37	35
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	38	38
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	28	26
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	33½	32¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102⅞	102⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	79	76¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	63½	60½
Western N Y& Pa 5s '37	96¾	96⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	49½	48
Western Union R E 4½s '50	72	72
Western Union 5s '51	73	72¼
Western Union col 5s '38	84	82
Western Union 6½s '36	92	91½
Western Union 5s '60	72	70⅞
Whelling Steel 4½s B '53	57½	57¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	68	68
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	39	33½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85	85
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	47	44½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	34½	34½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	75½	74½

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's

17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS

Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service, with food of the highest standard.

Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.

Why not have the best?

"THE LOBSTER CLAW"

Boston's New and Unique Sea Grill

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Near Repertory Theatre

Special Luncheons 40c-50c-60c
Special Dinners 50c-75c-$1.50
Special Sunday Dinner 75c-$1.00-$1.50

KUM-UP-TU

Luncheon 11-2, 35c
Dinner 5-7, 50c
248 MASS. AVE.

Announcing the Re-opening of

Ye Lantern Dining Room

67 Westland Avenue, Boston
Near Christian Science church
Luncheon 35c-45c Dinner 50c-75c
ALL HOME COOKING

BROOKLINE, MASS.

TRY Peter Pan's

"So delightfully different"
Luncheon 50c-65c Open Daily
Dinner 75c-$1.00 11-8
Ethel Browning Cosman, Hostess
1280 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner)

NEW YORK CITY

VAN DYK COFFEE HOUSE

Fine Food at Low Prices
BREAKFAST LUNCH SUPPER
80 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*

'Another Language'

with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Dorothy Stickney, John Beal.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Eves 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

BOSTON

FINE ARTS NOW PLAYING

'Liebeskommando'

By the Creators of "ZWEI HERZEN"

COMMODITIES RISE HELPS INVENTORIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The statements of various corporations, which showed large splotches of "red" at the end of the first half of this year, may present a different picture at the conclusion of 1932 if commodities improve moderately or even hold to their present comparatively firm position.

While a number of large industrial organizations actually recorded small profits from operations during the first six months of the year, the slump in commodity prices wrecked inventories to such an extent that, after the necessary "write-downs," the important "net" figures were preceded by minus signs.

The rubber companies are particularly illustrative of the commodity influence on profit and loss returns.

The Goodrich Company, for instance, reported a loss of $710,000 in the first half of 1932, compared with a loss of $228,000 in the similar period of last year. Before inventory write-downs, however, the company had a profit of approximately $1,000,000. In its semi-annual statement the Goodyear Company reported a profit of $51,000 compared with net earnings of $4,222,000 in the like period last year, while the United States Rubber Company showed a net loss of $5,028,000 compared with a loss of $4,660,000 in the similar six months of 1931. The decreased earnings of both companies was attributed principally to lower inventory figures. In June, shipments of tires by manufacturers, totaling 10,400,000 units, reached a record high level for any month in the history of the industry, reflecting the heavy demand in anticipation of the federal tax of 2½ cents a pound in tires which became effective June 21.

The oil industry is another beneficiary of the betterment of inventories. Whereas the petroleum companies suffered large losses last year because of the low price of oil and the consequent "write-downs," most of the organizations reported some profits the first half of 1932 because they were able to "write-up" the prices of their stocks.

	High	Low
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	72½	72½

LIBERTY BONDS

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Acetol Prod A	5½	5½	5½
2 Agfa Ansco	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Air Invest cv pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†.20 Ala Pow $7 pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
†8.50 Alum Co Am	89½	88½	89½
1 Alum Co Am pf	88	88	88
1 Am Austin	¼	¼	¼
2 Am Beverage	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Am Cit P&LA	38	38	38
13 Am Cit P&LB	4½	4½	4½
4 Am Cyan B	4½	4½	4½
1 Am Equities	3½	3½	3½
11 Am & Fgn P war	6¼	6	6¼
30 Am Founders	2¾	1⅞	2
90 Am Gas & El	37⅞	35½	37
1 Am Invest war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Am Light & T	23½	23¼	23¼
1 Am Salamandra	6¼	6¼	6¼
173 Am Sup Power	5⅝	5¼	5½
5 Am Ut & O vtc	½	½	½
2 Anglo-Chi Nit	¾	¾	¾
2 Arctur Rad Tube	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2½	2½
4 Ark Nat Gas pf	4½	4⅜	4½
3 Art Metal Wks	2¾	2¼	2¾
2 As El

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

LOUISE F. ESSIG
Suburban Real Estate
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
203 Renshaw Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-5056

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., 394 St. John Ave.—Quick sale, 8-room attractive home; handy New York City; $7000. Tel. Pt. Richmond 7-7077.

RESORTS

VRAIMONT COTTAGES, TAMWORTH, N. H. At the center of "The Land of Scenic Splendor." A resort for people of refinement. In path of total eclipse August 31. Reduced rates for 1932. Illustrated folder.

REST HOMES

HOMESTEAD FARM—Quiet, restful country home for study; modern conveniences; reasonable rates. MRS. ELIAS D. BOYD, Oxford, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Rooms with excellent table board; home comforts; ideally located near the D. L. & W. Station.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Pleasant, cool, homelike rooms; 1 or 2 people; reasonable rates; parking space; transients accommodated.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated rooms next to bath and porch, dinette, kitchen privileges, electric refrigeration; in private family; $5.50; references. Asp. 4387.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Pleasant room on second floor; also room with kitchenette, in quiet home. Regent 1332 (Boston).

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman in business in Brookline, Mass., desires room in home with piano where love and companionship is needed more than remuneration; Christian Scientists preferred. Box E-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

INSURANCE man, 13 years' experience all branches, desires commercial position of any kind. C. RUSSELL BERGER, 28 Park Ave., Maplewood, N. J. Tel. S. O. 2-7345.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, companion-attendant to elderly people or one needing loving care; good cook; best references, 53 St. Stephen St., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 8363.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced, colored; city, country; permanent position, willing, reliable; references. Edg. 4-1625, N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as companion-housekeeper by refined woman; adult family preferred; excellent references. Tel. Regent 3212-W(Boston).

POSITION as housekeeper or companion in or near Springfield in small family; good references. Tel. Springfield 3-3290.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, stenographer, experienced in educational work, desires opportunity to serve. Box E-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNENCUMBERED educated woman will give service to small family or school in exchange for room and board; any locality. Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG colored woman wishes work; excellent cook and housekeeper; references. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

SCITUATE HARBOR, MASS.
Merry Mount House || Scituate Arms
By the Sea || On the Place
Moderate rates—Ideal location

WINNEPESAUKEE HOUSE
WEIRS, N. H.—Table supplied daily with fresh products from our own farm; rates reasonable. Tel. Weirs 3612.

UPHOLSTERERS

MATTRESSES REMADE $2.50
BUILTWELL UPHOLSTERING CO.
Garrison 9441 (Roxbury, Mass.).

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely Equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Offices
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Gardening Supplies—Fishing Tackle
Paints—Screening Accessories

Delicious Food and Timely Low Prices
KENTS RESTAURANTS
in ATLANTIC CITY
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
Formerly Wheeler Dining Room
Also 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave
at Both Railroad Stations

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9-12 a. m. daily

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and Private Limousines
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Also Storage and Complete Service
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Dietrich & Thatcher
FIRST CLASS
Meat, Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Canned Goods of Quality
Phone Or. 3-4412 108 Main Street
Free Delivery Service

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Frederic and Eugene $5
Permanent Waves
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
14 HARRISON STREET Or. 4-8330

THE "GOLDEN RULE"
(Marvel Dri-Kleen System)
Sensational cash and carry prices.
The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
438 MAIN ST., Between Clinton and Burnett

H. C. Deuchler
Binoculars
and
Thermometers
543 MAIN STREET

HENRY M. LESHER
Realtor—General Insurance
Oranges, Maplewood, Short Hills
142 Eaton Place at Grove Street Station
Orange 3-4276 Orange 4-4067

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Chas. T. Honeckler Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Phone Orange 3-7361 *Member F. T. D.*

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HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

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Next to Ritz Theatre

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Special attention to Ladies and Children
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Mont. 2-1092

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THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
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Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
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Large Assortment of Heinz Products

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COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
A REAL GIFT SHOP
Including gifts suitable for all occasions.
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Sold on convenient Terms
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of Leading Makes.
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Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
389 Main Street

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WEST ORANGE

KATHRYN LARSON'S
At-Home Dress Shoppe
Drop in sometime and let me show you my choice selection of dresses. You'll find them delightfully individual and unusually priced.
At home 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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Telephone OR 4-8943

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SISCO DAIRY CO.
DELIVERED IN
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Clifton Rutherford
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Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Tel. 6-4098 Seventh & Park Ave.
Park Stores Market
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
Superior Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Dairy Products

PEACOCK GOODIES
Delicious Home Made Candies
Orders Taken for
CAKES, COOKIES, NUT BREADS
SANDWICHES—FANCY OR PLAIN
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MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

G. CLARK M. McEWEN
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
ANY GARMENT FITTED
Phone 6-2182
185 EAST FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
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Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
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EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

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HACK. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
E. S. CARR, Inc. RIDGEFIELD PK.

"KNOWN FOR SERVICE"
FRED BILLER
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GAS—OIL
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WILLARD-DELCO BATTERIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

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WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners and Dyers
Incorporated
65 North Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory
15 River Road, Fairlawn, N. J.
Telephone Lambert 8-1184

E. S. BARRY
GROCER
109 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. 63630-3631

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE *REALISTIC*
ANNA H SMITH Tel. 6-1911
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Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0937
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

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(Formerly Plaza Paint & Hardware Store)
Hardware—Housefurnishings and Paint—Toys—Bird Cages—Canaries—Goldfish
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Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
We would gladly serve you in matters of
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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
306 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
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Every Day a New Special Invites You to
FRANK SIEVERS BAKERY
117 BROAD STREET Established 1919

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Let Us Serve You—As We Aim to Please Our Customers.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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PENNSYLVANIA

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"FAMOUS"
SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

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Summer Dresses $5
Frost and Lacey

Lawrence
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
For Your Summer Cleaning and Dyeing . . . Phone 22-987

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"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
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We have opened a *Delicatessen and Grocery Store* in conjunction with our Meat Market
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DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's
Fur Trimmed Coat Sale, $58

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Annuities, other Income and Life Insurance Policies make attractive investments. Why not give this your attention?
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1118 Erie Trust Bldg. Phone 23-350

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PERFECT AMERICAN DIAMONDS WATCHES
931 STATE ST. at TENTH

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"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

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Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

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ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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BRYN MAWR, PA.
Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD STREET
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

Eastman Kodak
STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

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Printing & Bookbinding Company
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Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
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REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

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BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

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B. & J. SAYLOR
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
You Telephone—We Deliver
Tel. 6255 4TH and PENN STS.

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STONY CREEK MILLS
Miss Marion Conner Seidel
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
by Appointment
Bridge Parties Cared For
Phone 3-1272 1932 Prices

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Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

ST. LAWRENCE
PASTEURIZED
MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa

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Back to School Clothes
We're splendidly equipped to outfit the children in Kindergarten, Grade School, High School—and the College-Going Miss.
THE HEINZ STORE

Underwood Deviled Ham
For Picnics and School Lunches
NAY AUG MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
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Agency now includes
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In Charge of Mary D. McLean
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Plumbing, Tinning and Steam Heating
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NEW HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving Machine
will be installed in our shop during the month of September.
"Efficient and friendly service"
MRS. LAURETTA BAUMGARDNER
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"NEVER IDLE"
Our slogan for 35 years.
BEAUTIFY YOUR KITCHEN
With Curtis sectional cabinets and cupboards.
Hower & Stender
Madison Ave. and Ash St. Phone 6314
828 STATE STREET

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M. M. BAKER STORE
H-O-T Plate Lunches
Shredded Wheat Served
Homemade Pies and Cakes on Sale.
Fresh Roasted Peanuts
406 BEAVER STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass Paint-Varnish Lacquer-Brushes

LUX
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
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Bell Phone Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services
Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* WILKINSBURG
Penn Avenue at Wood Street
"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE — Lady offers permanent furnished apartments, sheltered position, bath, hot and cold, home comforts. 43 Warwick Rd.

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BATH, 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

PINNER—Board residence in Guest House; comfortable home; 2 minutes station (met); also buses; garage, telephone. "BARODA," 32 West End Ave.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Digby House, Egerton Road—Homely comforts, hot and cold water in bedrooms, separate tables, excellent cooking; sea 2 minutes. Phone Bexhill 1232.

BOURNEMOUTH—Private sitting, double bedroom fr: 6 gns; weekly, inclusive board, bath, lights; gas fires bedrooms; very central; near shops, trams, Gardens. SEAFORTH, Crescent Rd.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Board residence; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH, Villette VI, Clifton Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUTTON — Wanted, care of children 3-8 years; comfortable home; individual care; morning class attached; kindergarten and preparatory. MISS K. LOVEGROVE, Peter Pan House, 9 Highfield Road, Sutton.

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CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex—Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea and downs; garden. Mrs. and Miss D. BATTEN. Tel. Preston 3321.

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J. H. FLETCHER desires estate or property work; repairs and decorations undertaken. 11 Albion Rd., Lewisham, London, S. E. 13.

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GOOD domestics, men and women, can be supplied by and suited from the "RELIABLE" DOMESTIC AGENCY, 368 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

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CROYDON—Lower flat in owner's new house, 2 large rooms, kitchen and scullery, closed dresser, tiled larder, half garden; business couple only. 199 Shirley Road, opposite Shirley Park. Appointment.

RICHMOND, SURREY, 50 Richmond Hill—Attractive furnished top floor flat, sitting, dining, bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; 1 or 6 months; 3½ gns. or unfurnished £130.

WORTHING—Furnished flat, modern, sunny, first floor, 1 sitting, 3 beds, balcony, bathroom, electric and gas fires, Ideal boiler; convenient for Christian Science church; £2.10.0 to careful tenants; garage if required. KEEP, 35 South Farm Road, Worthing.

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HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES for sale, delicious and wholesome; 2/- and 4/- box. MRS. CASELEY, Myrtles, Brownlow Rd., Ellesmere, Salop.

HOME SHARING

DORSET—Lady living alone in bungalow would like another to share her home; terms moderate. OLDING, 29 Alverton Ave., Poole.

HOUSES FOR SALE

£1495—Brown Cot, West Avenue, Worthing—Modern detached house with five bedrooms between sea and station; as the land is valued at £1000, and the building could not be erected for less than £1250, this clearly is a bargain; an American pattern pipeless heater warms the house with moving and humidified air at a cost of 1 shilling per day; could be made into two flats without alterations. E. COVE, "Namoona," West Avenue, Worthing.

EASTBOURNE—Charming freehold modern detached house, with view of Downs; 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, lounge hall, conservatory, garage and beautiful garden. Apply "DOWNSHOLME," 83 Willingdon-road.

MILFORD, SURREY—Georgian House in delightful old-world garden; 6 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms, bathroom, etc.; now utilised as tea rooms; Portway oven installed. Box M-2064, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—To be let furnished or unfurnished, country house completely modernized, 30 miles from London (near Guildford); 3 reception rooms, 3 double and 3 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, main electric light and water supply, excellent kitchens, etc.; old fashioned garden in good running order, also 3 fields in all 14 acres; garage for 2 cars; available 3 to 4 years or shorter period. Box M-2049, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TATSFIELD, SURREY—House to let, detached, 6 rooms, electric light, hot and cold water, bath; about 1 acre of ground; on view. THE WOOD, Paynesfield Rd., Tatsfield, Surrey.

TO LET FURNISHED for 6 months or longer, house with 7 bedrooms, 4 reception, garage, central heating, electric light, small garden and tennis court; near golf and station; low rent to careful tenants. Reply NICHOLSON, Homestead, Pyrford, Near Woking, Surrey.

HOUSES TO LET
(Continued)

UNFURNISHED cottage near Godalming, Surrey, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath; beautiful garden 2½ acres; garage; £140 per annum plus gardener's wages; would sell furniture. Box M-148, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DUNSTONE PARK, PAIGNTON, S. DEVON. Beautiful country house in lovely grounds; tennis; garage; 3 and 3½ gns.

POLKESTONE—Quiet comfortable home overlooking Gardens; near Leas; permanent or holiday; terms moderate. Box M-2048, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OXFORD—Sitting room and 2 bedrooms to let in lady's small house; beautiful country at foot of the Chilterns; 1 hour London; telephone; excellent accommodation; good cooking. "Cobwebs," Chinnor.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, SUSSEX — Guest house; home comforts; near sea; terms moderate. The MISSES JACKSON AND TAYLOR, The Moorings, Boundary Road.

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LADY, domesticated, trustworthy, seeks post as companion help; able to give experienced care; good references. MISS BUTCHER, c/o Mr. T. H. Gordon Wright, Hellesdon Links, Norwich.

LADY offers as secretary, housekeeper or other usefulness to Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-730, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSE requires post; young children preferred; baby from month; experienced; age 24. V. GIBLIN, Criterion Bldgs., Thames Ditton.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS—Furnished rooms, good cooking attendance; moderate; 2 minutes station (met); also buses; garage, telephone. "BARODA," 32 West End Ave.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

ON WILTSHIRE AVON—To be let furnished or sold, charming Queen Anne house. Attractive features: panelling and adams ceilings, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 reception, central heating, modern conveniences, garage, stabling, hard tennis court, 28 acres including attractive old-world gardens; fishing, hunting; 15 miles from Salisbury, Chisenbury Priory, Marlborough.

SUSSEX—Bungalow in old world village; let or sell; 5 rooms, fully furnished, garage, tennis court and near shopping center; low terms for winter on sunny South Coast. Apply OWNER, Elm Tree Cottage, Cudlow Ave., Rustington Phone 227, nead Littlehampton.

ENGLAND

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CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

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PAIGNTON

CHAS. L. BEER
ART GALLERY
FRAME MAKING, etc.
24 Hyde Road
"PICTURES FOR PRESENTS"

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers & Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 VICTORIA STREET
Est. 1883 Tel. 5619

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WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY LISBURNE DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE RD. BABBACOMBE RD.
Phone 2165 Phone 2568
Speciality
DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED CREAM

GOOD PRINTING
of all description by
The Torquay Directory Co.
FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2830

For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY
Ask for JACOB'S BISCUITS

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

For FURNITURE
of every description
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39 Abbey Road, Torquay Phone 2061

A. E. BROCK
Builder & Contractor
50 REDDENHILL ROAD
Alterations, Repairs, Decorations, etc.
Est. 30 Years Tel. 7051

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(J. A. MANN)
99 UNION STREET
HIGH CLASS BAKER CONFECTIONER and PASTRYCOOK
Cooked Meats a Speciality. Delivery to all parts daily. Ask for GUNSTONE'S Chocolate Biscuits.

Optical Instruments
J. TROULAN
1, THE STRAND
'Phone 3884

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD TORQUAY
Vans collect and deliver in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
Phone 2818

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
HOLIDAY WEAR
and
AUTUMN FASHIONS
in All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 STRAND

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late T. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
68 & 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2331
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

DORSET

PARKSTONE

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
Bristol
Offer to Those Who Find
Purchase Out-of-Income

A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

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Rime-o-Grams No. 20

Published, July 27
Artists
ANSWERS

1.

Horses her hobby,
And oxen a few;
Fierce lions reposing,
A lordly stag, too.
(Rosa Bonheur)

2.

We know well who painted
Two peasants at prayer
While the sound of a bell
Floats through the still air.
(Jean François Millet)

3.

Barefooted she stands
With gaze on the sky,
As she hears the sweet song
Of a bird soaring high.
(Jules Breton)

4.

The greatest Dutch artist
Once painted a man
He knew best of all:
Now guess this who can.
(Rembrandt)

5.

A French artist painted
Herself and her daughter.
A place in the Louvre
This masterpiece brought her.
(Madame Lebrun)

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DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Synagogue (F. R.)—No, not *sin'-a-gawg*. The *o* is short as in got.

Yesterday (F. R.) — Not *yes'-ter-dy*. The *a* is sounded as in chaotic or in mandate. This caution applies also to the days of the week (it isn't *Sun'-dy* school, for example).

Adore, adorable (Mrs. Z. L. B., who expresses concern at finding the following caption in a certain well-known international daily newspaper: "Noted World Women Athletes Adore Motion Picture Artists")—Quite willing in this instance to be accused of pedantry, this department is desirous of doing its bit to discourage the use of "adore" in a statement such as the one submitted.

Unless we gravely underestimate the sentiments of the athletes, "esteem," "praise," "honor," "pay tribute to," "laud," "exalt," "highly prize," "show great regard for," "captivated by," etc., would adequately describe their feelings. Let us reserve "adore" for occasions when saintly wonder, profound reverence, and holy devotion are aroused. One who adores (from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *orare*, "to speak, to pray") is eager with all his heart and mind to serve the object of adoration.

So, too, with "adorable." It is not smart to substitute it where "charming," "beautiful," "lovely," "chic," "handsome," "pretty," "winning," "pleasing," "delightful," and a score of others would be appropriate. Use it when the thought is one worthy of divine honors, highest love.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 32

Old World Cities

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Three letters comprise
Its barbaric name;
One might call it "red cap"—
It means just the same.

2.

Her mountainous grandeur
Must surely intrigue
Those sage diplomats
Representing the League.

3.

As we stroll down the Bund
In this Far Eastern city,
Some scenes excite wonder,
And some deepest pity.

4.

The cackling of geese
(To quote an old journal)
Once saved this fair city,
Sometimes called "eternal."

5.

Her streets are a pageant
Of world famous shops,
With cafés where mingle
Both scholars and fops.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 32."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Storm Lake (Iowa) Pilot-Tribune was named at the recent National Editorial Association convention in San Francisco as the "best weekly in the United States"?

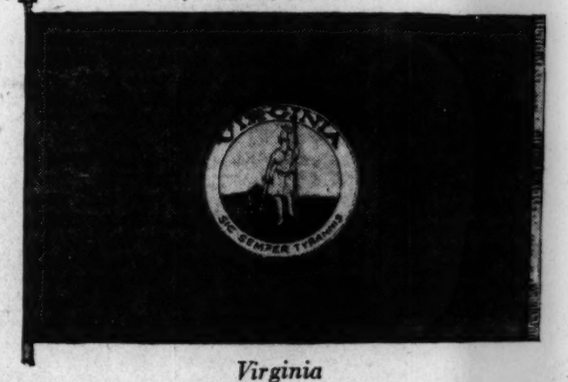
The Soviet has only recently lifted a ban on jazz music and gypsy songs?

A coconut tree bears an average of 100 "nuts" per year?

France has a tax of 14 cents a gallon on gasoline?

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Virginia

(Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field is deep blue, the stripe on the edge and the staff should be gold. The circle surrounding the seal should be white with gold letters and the scene in the center may be colored from nature).

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The gallant Sir Walter Raleigh is responsible for the name of Virginia. It was he who fitted out the expedition that came to Virginia in 1584, and it was he who named it in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Virginia is proud of its nickname, "The Mother of Presidents," and of the eight presidents who were born within its borders. It is also called often "The Mother of States." A third nickname is the "Old Dominion" because in the early days it was called the Colony Dominion of Virginia and later simply the "Old Dominion."

The motto of Virginia was adopted shortly after the Revolution. This Latin phrase, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," means "Thus Always to Tyrants." The Virginia Legislature chose as the state flower the dogwood, which grows so profusely in its forests.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the tenth star in the American flag stands for Virginia.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

In Lighter Vein

Airy Politeness

Marshal Foch while on a visit to America was dining with a number of other guests in Denver. One of the guests present, commenting on French politeness, said "Sometimes it seems there is nothing in it but wind."

The Marshal replied—"Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire, yet it eases the jolts along life's highway wonderfully."

Habit

"What makes you think the new boarder is an actor?"

"Didn't you notice him cringe when I asked him if he wanted an egg?"

Humorist

The Holiday Camper: "It doesn't seem quite right to me, Mabel—but I expect he knows more about caravanning than we do."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

'TIS impious in a good man to be sad. —YOUNG

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marshall, Mich.

IN ONE of the grades of the public school was a little girl who had no parents and lived in very straitened circumstances with a grandmother. It seemed as though this little person had almost none of the joys which brighten childhood.

During a time when several of the children were having anniversary parties and other happy celebrations, the teacher caught the wistful look with which this child viewed her schoolroom companions, and spoke lovingly to her, asking her when her anniversary came. It was soon, she said.

And so, one day when this little person was out of the room, the teacher spoke to her other pupils, asking them if they would like to have a party at school for Esther. With all the joyous spontaneity of youth they responded, and those who were able to do so brought gayly wrapped gifts to school on the appointed day—so many that it quite taxed the capacity of her little desk to hold them all.

And when a starry-eyed little girl opened these wondrous packages, it was difficult to tell which was happiest, the little girl herself, the radiant little donors, or the teacher to whom came this loving thought.

The Children's Corner

Early Harvest on the Common

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER P. (FOR PILGRIM) SCROGGINS, squirrel extraordinary of Boston Common, peered through the bars of an inclosure on the Common near Boylston Street. Something was going on, but Scroggins couldn't see it all so he slipped between the bars and hurried to a bit of high ground. Here he could see it all clearly. He leaned back on his small cane and tilted his shiny hat back on his head.

A scythe in the brown hands of a man was swinging through the weeds and the tall grass. Each time

Mr. Scroggins Leaned Back on His Cane.

it passed through the weeds and grass fell over on their sides. Scroggins gazed and gazed and gazed. Evenly and regularly moved the long curved blade. And the grass and the long stalks of weeds dropped and lay in the sun.

Over on the other side of the place where Scroggins stood were some grasses and some weeds which had been cut down the day before. They had dried. Dew lay on them. The smell was lovely. Scroggins sniffed it appreciatively. He smiled up at the sky, dreamy it was and soft with small bunches of clouds floating like cotton. He twirled his cane, went slowly down the little hill and out through the bars to the sidewalk.

A familiar whirring noise came through the sounds of the Common. The old squirrel hurried to watch the big lawn mower which was making the noise. He whisked up a linden tree, leaned against the trunk at the first big branch and watched the mower. Wherever it passed, a wide ribbon of clipped turf was outlined. Scroggins could see the drops of dew glistening on the blades of grass. He gazed and gazed and gazed and gazed.

Suddenly he took off his hat, tossed it end over end and caught it on his head. He twirled his cane like a tight-rope walker and he took a few steps out on the limb. Then, with the remarkable agility which is part of the old squirrel's charm, he was down the linden tree and twinkling off across the freshly cut lawn.

In the Scroggins garden, Bert, the second assistant gardener, was enjoying an early morning rest under a huge leaf. He tugged at where his cap would have been, had he worn a cap, when he saw Mr Scroggins's nose wrinkling at him.

"Bert," said Scroggins, "Haven't we something to bring home from the garden?"

Bert hopped out from under the leaf. His honest toadly face almost split in two with a smile.

"Look!" he said. Scroggins looked. There was a lovely yellow thing, plump and with scalloped edges. "It's ripe," said Bert.

Scroggins laughed aloud and threw his hat into the air. This time he failed to catch it on his head. The hat fell right on top of the yellow thing and hung jauntily on one of the scallops.

"Let's take it home," said Scroggins. They did, with a good deal of tugging and panting. Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands when she saw it. "A squash!" she said.

"As you will," said her husband bowing low. "I saw the grass and the weeds and the hay and everything, and I said to myself that this is early harvest and why not harvest something?"

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. Bert smiled. Everyone felt quite satisfied.

What They Say

The Bible

"The Bible is our surest balance amid the confusion and wavering elements of earth life. It gives us a right perspective of the great things God asks of us, and the little things on which we waste our energies. It is a faithful reminder of our high capabilities, a fearless monitor against belittling aims. A daily walk in the sweet fields of the Word renews our faded enthusiasms and enlarges our aspirations." — *Helen Keller.*

Wrong Thinking

"We can never attain plenty, happiness or health if our thinking is wrong. We do not and cannot progress."—*Dr. Royal S. Copeland.*

Brevities

Judge: And we've often wondered, when one barber cuts another barber's hair, which barber does the talking?

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Americanism: Using a $300 radio set to hear a record played on a $67.50 phonograph.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Postcard Puzzle:

Canal scene in Venice.
Japanese scene.
Eiffel Tower, Paris.
The Coliseum, in Rome.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

France and Germany—One Path Toward Reconciliation

IT IS to be hoped that before the Disarmament Conference resumes its meetings there will be an exchange of views which will clarify the situation. A new deadlock would be disheartening and might easily destroy any prospect of early progress. There are many matters which should be taken up in the interval, but so far as Europe is concerned the chief crux remains the supposed opposition of French security and German equality.

The French have laid the greatest stress on the organization of security, and the Germans have laid the greatest stress on the removal of the disabilities imposed upon them by the Versailles Treaty. Now, unless France is satisfied about its security it is unlikely to proceed to the practical acceptance of measures which would place it on a similar footing with Germany; and unless Germany is assured of at least some theoretical approach to equality it is quite possible that the threat to withdraw from the conference will be carried out.

Yet it is somewhat perplexing to find that the French, while emphasizing the need of security, are inclined to take pride in the strength of their frontier fortifications. M. Lamoureux, the rapporteur-général of the budget, has just visited the defenses and has declared that in them France had undertaken a work which by its extent and the technical difficulties overcome is without precedent.

The German Army, he declared, be it ever so powerful, brave and tenacious, would break, should the occasion arise, on these passive defenses, which are proof against the heaviest and most efficient artillery. The artillery and machine-gun fire they could produce is so well combined and so powerful that no adversary could resist it. This system of fortifications seems to give France the fullest security against an invasion similar to that of 1914.

If this be the case—and there seems no reason to doubt it—it is at first sight difficult to understand why so much emphasis is placed on the need of security. Of course, it is highly desirable that some sort of a consultation pact should, not only in the interest of France but of all other countries, implement the Pact of Paris, which outlaws war as an instrument of national policy. Nevertheless, it may properly be argued that these frontier fortifications, together with the Locarno treaties which assure British aid for the victim of an attack, and the considerable army which France possesses, give to France more security than it ever has had before.

But the French object that the German Army is much greater than it appears to be on paper. They say it is a professional army of cadres, with each soldier capable of a small command. Besides, there are the Schupos, and there are the irregular forces of the Steel Helmets, the Reichsbanner, and the Nazis. Perhaps there is much truth in this contention. But what is the moral? It would seem to the impartial observer that the best answer of the French, delivered from behind their fortifications, would be to admit German equality, since to deny German equality is merely to divert German military strength into clandestine channels.

Would it not be a dramatic move, both helpful to France and encouraging to the cause of disarmament, were the French to declare: "We will admit complete equality on condition that all these supplementary forces are acknowledged. Better to have a plain situation in which we shall know the strength of the German Army, which must not exceed our own, than a confused situation in which, while nominally Germany is weaker, it resorts, chafing under a consciousness of legal inequality, to unofficial methods of supplementing its potential armies."

On that unambiguous ground there would be hope for a Franco-German understanding. The presence of irregular troops fills France with a feeling of insecurity, despite its fortifications and the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. The imposed inequality of the Versailles Treaty puts a premium on unofficial armed forces in Germany. Neither side is satisfied and disarmament is rendered difficult. But both sides might well be satisfied—the Germans with their equality and the French with their security—were the unilateral prohibitions removed and the unofficial armies given official status. Then, and then only, could France and Germany approach the problem of disarmament from the same angle.

Europe's "Old Clothes" King

CHEWING gum potentates and copper kings have shed their transitory luster upon the pages of American economic history, but it is across the Atlantic one must look to find a really picturesque monarch of commerce. For Europe has its "old clothes king," and he has recently recounted some details of his far-flung sovereign sway to a reporter of a Budapest journal.

There is nothing picayune about the activities of this enterprising Greek collector of garments worse for wear, nor does he resemble that whimsical character in the opera "Louise" who, bag over shoulder, shuffling diagonally across the stage, musically intones, *Vieux habits, vieux habits*, in the manner of his Montmartre prototype. The trade zone of Mr. Lipos Tichin stretches halfway round the world. From London, where he maintains his center, this sartorial tsar dictates to the dandies of remote jungle settlements in central Africa what the well-dressed man shall wear in seasons dry as well as rainy.

Through a well-trained corps of agents stationed in Tunis, Algiers, Morocco and Madagascar, morning coats and fancy waistcoats fashioned in exclusive establishments of Savile Row and Bond Street, and haply once worn at the church parade between Marble Arch and Hyde Park Corner, are bartered to the natives of Negro, Bushman, Berber and Senegalese villages for furs, ivory, gold, uncut diamonds, crocodile skins and other unconsidered trifles.

Like all purveyors of clothes, Mr. Tichin runs up against the idiosyncrasies of his customers. They clamor, even in a climate where a temperature of 100 degrees is considered pleasantly cool, for formal English afternoon calling suits, and the market for full-dress clothes is a lively one that keeps his collectors busy. On the other hand, they are not so fussy about correct sleeve or trouser lengths. If the latter come only halfway down the leg the most fastidious make no objection, and should the bushman find fault with the cut of any costume his spouse is always delighted to wear it in his stead.

Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" is possibly not among the best sellers in African villages; otherwise the Wednesday Reading Circle of the Women's Club might call on one of its dusky members who dons her husband's castoffs to write a paper about Europe's "Old Clothes King," based on the dictum of the Scottish essayist, "Clothes have made men of us."

Loans to the "Forgotten Man"

THE clerk of the House of Representatives having determined, upon the advice of counsel, to make public the list of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the last ten days of July, political observers will find that list interesting. In passing, it may be noted that the counsel upon whom the official of the House places responsibility for the publication of this list, which was opposed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Commerce, happens to be his own son. The incident adds one more to the growing list of illustrations of nepotism among public officials at the capital.

It is perhaps unfair to impute motives of any sort save patriotic ones to a public official. Possibly it is enough to say that the very fact that the Administration desired this list to remain secret may have impelled the Democratic clerk of the House to use his authority to give it publicity. But if he thought there was going to be in it any valuable political ammunition for Democratic campaign speakers he must be disappointed. The charge has been freely made that the Finance Corporation was helping only big business institutions. This allegation is part of the general plan of Mr. Hoover's opponents to attempt to identify him with big business, and to depict him as wholly indifferent to the troubles of that humble individual whom Governor Roosevelt calls the "forgotten man."

But a study of this list, made public at Democratic initiative, shows that in the main the loans have been made to very small business institutions. Banks in small towns, building and loan associations, little neighborhood insurance companies, and agricultural credit corporations have received the bulk of the money. It has gone into the hands of institutions very close to the people and has gone in small sums. Only seven out of more than 300 banks received more than $500,000. Loans of less than $25,000 constitute the great majority of the items noted, and one discovers with some surprise such small sums as $1500 and $2000 appearing among the loans scheduled.

The real significance of this list is in this very fact. The President opposed publicity for these loans on the ground that it might be injurious to the credit of the institutions helped. Perhaps he may be right. Certainly, however, the publication has been extremely helpful to his own political fortunes. It demonstrates officially, with the aid of a Democratic authority, the fact that the "forgotten man" is by no means forgotten in the White House.

"I Am a British Subject"

ONE of the many definitions of the British Commonwealth of Nations prior to the Ottawa conference was that it was composed of "the crown, the spirit, and the Empire Marketing Board." Maybe it came in desperation from a Frenchman! Wedded to what Sorel calls the "spirit of system," French writers have seldom understood the British Empire, for the reason, apparently, that they could not explain it. At any rate, the author of this definition, whoever he is, will now have to change his third ingredient, the Empire Marketing Board, and substitute mutual preferences.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the London Observer, decries the sentimental approach to modern Empire business. But he will not be able to down it. Nor would he want to. It is a question of emphasis. But, granted that realism should take over some part of the approach hitherto monopolized by sentimentality, sentiment will still play the major rôle in interimperial affairs. Take the case of Canada. Canada appeared as the most businesslike, if not "hard-boiled," bargainer at Ottawa. But behind Mr. Bennett there resided a wealth of sentiment reaching across the continent, and not forgetting Quebec on the way. Premier Richard B. Bennett himself decorated his closing oration with "I am a British subject."

The future course of the British Empire is the most fascinating speculation in the field of political development. Turgot said that colonies, like fruit, drop off the tree when they are ripe. In the case of the British colonies, however, they have grown into saplings without parting from the parent stem. Canada and several other dominions found their nationhood during the decade that led to the Balfour Declaration of 1926. In that historic unifying document the British nations fulfilled the policy for which, according to Madison, the American colonies originally took up arms: Coördinate membership with one another and with Great Britain in an Empire united by a common executive sovereign, but not united by any common legislative sovereign. It took 150 years to fulfill it.

At the beginning of the Ottawa conference the terms of address to the "common executive sovereign" were the subject of much debate. The crown had become involved in the dispute between the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State. One of the so-called minor results at Ottawa is the "psychological progress" which, according to Mr. Sean O'Kelly, has been made between these two countries. That was what was wanted—a better atmosphere. The warmer terms in which the final message to the throne was couched is testimony to the improvement gained in those intangibles which must always be the chief reliance for binding together the British Commonwealth of Nations.

A Message From Doorn

THE morning sunlight filters down through the foliage of the woods at Doorn. Close to this benign influence, in the quiet of comfortable surroundings, Wilhelm II, former Emperor of Germany, has gone about his personal business day after day. Wood chopping, strolls through the friendly Dutch village, research in history and natural science—and, no doubt, contemplation—have helped while away the years.

Now, from the pseudo-serenity of such existence, echoes around the world the vigorous utterance: "Only through hard fighting lies the way to victory." It was, apparently, addressed to Germany, and formally to the 10,000 or more persons who had gathered on the battlefield of Leuthan to rededicate a monument to victory with arms. Many of those at the ceremony were officers in the old Imperial Army, and there were detachments from the Steel Helmets and other patriotic organizations.

The ex-Kaiser's words arrest the thought. Can they refer to the kind of fighting that from 1914 to 1918 cost the world more than 8,500,000 human lives? Has the Kaiser still to recognize that such fighting has meant not success but the ultimate of its opposite for his own country, and something far from success for any nation that engaged in it, whether technically victorious or not? Or does he mean another kind of fighting?

Fighting against harmful, oppressive notions, against fear, suspicion, greed, and against those systems and interests in any country which would sell for their own profit the nation's good name and the lives and morals of its citizens—this, indeed, is fighting that must not cease.

History probably will mention the Kaiser as one of the world's worst-beaten national leaders. His own loss, of course, may seem small to the mothers and fathers of World War soldiers, and to readers of such works as Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front" or Sherriff's "Journey's End." No doubt the political risks he ran were great. But if his experience has been bitter, it has been multiplied millions of times for his subjects.

It seems unlikely Kaiser Wilhelm, now aware of results which few militarists of pre-war days could foresee, would encourage armed conflict as a means of achieving national success. But if the message from Doorn is meant to invoke a recrudescence of militarism in Germany, it will hardly receive support from those Germans who have known war as cannon fodder rather than as militaristic theorists.

These are more enlightened times. To be sure the world's march toward peace and security still is up the hill of nationalism. The obstacles of high tariffs, of armaments, of aggressive imperialisms still clutter the path. But the climb goes on. And the obstacles are being—if not removed—at least flattened down. There is a "new patriotism" on the horizon, and a new patriot. As Viscount Cecil has described him, he "desires the greatness and prosperity of his country in the largest sense. He desires to see her lead the world in all good ways." Which are the ways wherein the fighting is with oneself that among neighbors may be peace.

Maps for Hitch-Hikers

THE true professionals among the thumb-jerking travelers observed along the main highways are well equipped in general for their long journeys. Their luggage, profusely labeled with collegiate stickers, seems adequate, but not too bulky; their dress, appropriate for the weather. But one article of their equipment, the road map, is ill-suited to their needs.

Of course, the maps which service stations dispense free enable the hitch-hiker to chart his course, tabulate mileage and keep track of the more interesting towns along the way. But they contain superfluous details and omit more essential ones, so far as this self-inviting rider is concerned. On his map, the symbols denoting service stations are largely wasted, for he buys no gasoline and oil. Notes about traffic laws interest him only slightly. Does he not obtain some of his longest "lifts" by standing near the middle of the road and making the hurried motorists slow down?

He needs rather a chart of stations and camps where rides may be solicited without any danger of a proprietor's objections; of curves and crossings at which motorists must drive slowly or stop; of routes traversed regularly by those truck drivers who still risk picking up passengers.

Who should provide this improved log for hitch-hikers? Why not the motorist? With this added convenience he could make these cross-country travelers much more contented and companionable, and the maps would add a mere trifle to his other expenses of transporting—or trying not to transport—them.

Editorial Notes

Wives, numbering 500, of the Unemployed Married Men's Council in Omaha, Neb., will probably always have a warm feeling for the Omaha Metropolitan Utilities, which recently supplied free gas to enable these women to can donated fruits and vegetables for the coming winter.

Regular mail and passenger air routes over the northlands to link Europe and America are said to be not far distant. It begins to look as though aviation would liquidate the arctic's "frozen assets."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Sweetness and Light in Saloons—A Victim of Politics

I WAS interested to note in the New York Times, a paper not given to saying harsh things about the anti-prohibition movement, some bright and shining prophecies of conditions which are going to attend the return of beer to general use—when and if. Among other things, it is going to boost real estate in Milwaukee, and "one Milwaukee company which once owned not fewer than 2000 pieces of real estate," says the gentleman quoted in the Times, "now owns fewer than 300."

Of course it is merely a fallacious evasion of precise statement to refer to "2000 pieces of real estate," rather than 2000 saloons. That, of course, is what they were. All that a brewery needs real estate for, except its central plant, is to house the barrooms which dispense its product. I find it difficult to understand how, if, as all the proponents of repeal or modification insist, the saloon is to be rigidly barred, those 2000 pieces of real estate will be necessary again for the business in Milwaukee.

But they are not to be saloons. Our minds must be set at rest on that. Mr. Pabst, fairly famous in the beer business, tells the Times that "the Federal authorities could make sure that the beer was made and handled by only those who respect the law." If the law prohibits saloons, what then? Respect for the law, it appears, is to be manifested by throwing away the trappings of the old-fashioned saloon while continuing to sell its ordinary stock in trade. "Brass rails and brass spittoons, the barkeeper and the mahogany, all must go," says one Milwaukee architect to our contemporary. Of course it was the brass rail and the mirror and the barkeeper, not the alcohol, which made the old-time saloon obnoxious to all right-thinking people. The new drink dispensers will not be bartenders. Perhaps they will be bishops, priests or deacons. The scenes of their ministrations are to be called "cafés" in future and another Milwaukee architect says: "These new cafés will have to be inviting to the ladies."

* * *

How delightful a prospect that is! The tobacco companies, by dint of very skillful and suggestive advertising, have succeeded in greatly increasing the demand of women for cigarettes. When these artistic cafés, "which are to embrace all the racy trends in modernism—period rooms, aluminum trimmings, flower pots and lots of light," are open in the 2000 pieces of real estate in Milwaukee, and the 20,000 or more in bigger towns, American women will be encouraged to flock to them, to make of them their real homes, their meeting places, their points of contact with their sisters. We shall have new and pathetic songs starting off: "Mother, Dear Mother, Come Home to Me Now." There will be beautiful advertising pictures—not "Do You Inhale?" but "Do You Sip, Gulp, or Guzzle?" The prospect is a lively one, but after all, is the saloon other than a saloon because it lacks a brass rail and is called a café?

* * *

It seems to me that the gayety of the nation ought to be somewhat enhanced by the insistence of Mayor James J. Walker's attorney that all the troubles in which that distinguished municipal statesman is now impounded proceed from the White House. The lawyer says that Mayor Walker has been "framed," an expression very thoroughly understood by the Mayor's associates. It appears that to bring ignominious shame upon the volatile head of Jimmy is to put a foul stain upon the escutcheon of Tammany, and thus in the end cast obloquy upon Governor Roosevelt.

Apparently the Governor does not entirely sympathize with this theory, for he is reported as taking a strong stand against this form of defense of the Mayor. But I hope he will not be so antagonistic as to prevent Counsel Curtin from bringing evidence in support of his proposition.

Is it not utterly ridiculous for an intelligent attorney to urge that the President of the United States could have persuaded Mayor Walker to go to Europe with a letter of credit for $10,000 given him by people interested in certain municipal affairs? Nevertheless, the evidence thus far adduced shows that the Mayor not only accepted and spent this money, but cheerfully used for his pleasure $3000 more, coming from the same source. The story, too, of a prominent newspaper publisher being so moved by his son's expressions of sympathy for a Mayor who received only $25,000 a year salary as to present that official with the proceeds of stock speculations amounting to $246,000, is equally difficult to accept. Mr. Block, the publisher in question, is out with a signed advertisement announcing his support of President Hoover. Is it possible that Attorney Curtin will cite this as evidence that the publisher was used by the President as what the French call an *Agent Provocateur?* And the $26,000 coming from promoters of a bus company, which the Mayor does not deny having received and used, can hardly be traced to the White House.

These are the vital charges against the Mayor, and in no instance has he denied the receipt of the money. His primary defense was that many of the charges related to matters occurring during his first term of office, and therefore outlawed. A fair illustration of the convincing precision of his responses to these charges is this answer to the query by Governor Roosevelt as to how many shares of stock he thought he was getting in the Cosden pool:

> I don't know that—er-er—If I did know—but I—my understanding was—in view—there were no questions asked. If I'd never heard of it again, it would have been all right—I mean there was—er-er—no definite agreement. "We are in it," was one of those things among gentlemen. . . .

That would suggest a certain nervousness and yet one can hardly blame a hard-working and unsuspecting Mayor who suddenly finds himself the object of a dark plot on the part of the President of the United States. Mr. Curtin should be given every opportunity to develop this line of defense. Not long ago a New York magazine published a story about the very material diminution of Mr. Hoover's fortune. It would seem to be necessary, if Mr. Curtin is to prove his case, to produce evidence that this fortune was used up in the effort to undo the Mayor of New York.

Books of Current Interest

Russia Revisited

Through the Communist Looking-Glass, by Harry Stekoll. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.50.

MR. STEKOLL'S impressions of present-day Russia represent the reverse of a Communist looking-glass. The author, who is an American citizen of Russian origin, returned to his native country, after an absence of twenty years, on a trip in the summer of 1931, and has now committed to print his impressions of the Soviet régime, which are mostly unfavorable.

Mr. Stekoll is inclined to preen himself on the fact that, because of his knowledge of the Russian language, he was much less dependent on guides and interpreters than is the average foreign visitor to Russia. No doubt he did pick up a number of first-hand impressions as a result of this fact, and his descriptions of such features of Russian provincial travel as the bareness in the field of food supply and the wandering of migratory workers from one plant to another in search of better conditions are quite accurate.

At the same time he seems to overlook some elements which make for the strength of the present régime. There is little reflection in his book of the enthusiasm which a certain part of the Russian youth unquestionably feels for Communist ideas; nor is there any adequate recognition of the fact that the Russian industrial worker, while he certainly has his difficulties, especially in the provinces, with food supply, enjoys a number of advantages in the shape of shorter working hours, educational and recreational facilities, guaranteed vacation with pay and other social benefits which did not exist before the revolution.

Mr. Stekoll, who is engaged in the oil business in Oklahoma, expresses apprehension that the competition of Soviet oil will make the American industry unprofitable. At the same time he condemns Soviet industry as utterly inefficient in its operation, and he perhaps prejudges somewhat hastily the fate of the many big plants which have been entirely or partially built under the Five-Year Plan. It is quite true, as Mr. Stekoll says, that not one of these plants today is functioning at American or west European standards of efficiency. But even in countries which are technically more advanced than Russia the putting of an enormous and complicated new industrial enterprise into perfectly smooth operation is apt to be a matter of many months, if not of years.

The same factors which, in Mr. Stekoll's opinion, make the Soviet oil industry a dangerous competitor on the world market—the governmental control of the industry and the low standard of living which prevails for the workers—hold equally true for the other large factories and electrical power plants and will quite probably sustain them until the process of trial and error leads to more effective operation.

Although Mr. Stekoll describes himself as an active member of the Russian Social Revolutionist Party before the revolution, his opinion regarding the proper American policy toward the Soviet régime does not differ from that of the more conservative type of American business man, whose dislike of Bolshevism outweighs his belief in the benefits of Russian trade and who, unlike Mr. Stekoll, never cherished any revolutionary dreams. The author sums up his views on this question when he writes:

"It is hardly conceivable that a sane person, knowing the work, ideals and methods of the Communists in their own land, and realizing that they make up only a part of the world Communist Party whose main aim and object is social revolution, would consider recognizing them or having any sort of dealing with them, either economic or political."

W. H. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Debts and Disarmament

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sure that Christians the world over are rejoicing because France and her European allies have forgiven their debtors and I feel sure that they now will have their debts forgiven.

I would like to point out that the United States might profitably cancel the allies' war debts upon the condition that they completely disarm immediately. If they accept, I think that it should be made clear to them, that if they ever start building armaments again, their war debts will again be held against them. If they will not agree to such a proposal, then I think their debts should not be canceled.

Eleven and one-half billion dollars is a lot of money to give away, but in less time than it would take the allies to pay this sum, the United States will have saved more than this amount on armaments it will not have to build in order to keep on a par with the European countries, should they continue building them at the present rate.

To maintain world-wide peace, each nation needs to give other nations credit for being just as sincere in their desire for peace as they themselves are. Armaments are expressions of the distrust which nations feel toward each other. There can be no peace of mind and hence no world peace as long as armaments exist; for whatever is defensive to one nation is offensive to other nations and creates in them an uneasiness or a lack of peace which may manifest itself in armed conflict. Hence our only real defense lies in not being offensive to others. A sincere desire to do to others as we would have them do to us, is all the power necessary to maintain universal peace.

OSCAR A. REEH.

San Antonio, Texas.

Liquor vs. Groceries

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is to be deeply regretted that depression hysteria has fostered such a disregard not only for facts regarding the success of the Eighteenth Amendment but for the economic benefits of prohibition that such an outstanding trade association as the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States should be so blinded to the welfare of the individual grocer as to go on record for the repeal of that law.

Apart from the few short-sighted grocers who may anticipate an increase in business because of the remote possibility that repeal would permit grocers to become liquor dealers, I cannot believe that the majority of retail grocers favor such a resolution. If so, let them consult with those in the grocery business whose memories take them back to the days when the drinker's family had to divide its grocery allowance between grocer and saloon, with the odds all against the grocer. Let him recall the losses from bad debts accruing from the unfair competition waged by the saloon. Let him, in brief, examine the evidence and act as the facts indicate.

Washington, D. C. NATHANAEL H. ENGLE.